

**Joseph Avery (1589 – 1665)  
Deputy Governor of the Merchant  
Adventurers in Hamburg  
&  
Agent of the Crown**

**Brother of  
Samuel Avery MP (1595 - 1664 )  
Second Cousin of  
Dr. William Avery (1622 - 1686) of Dedham, Ma**

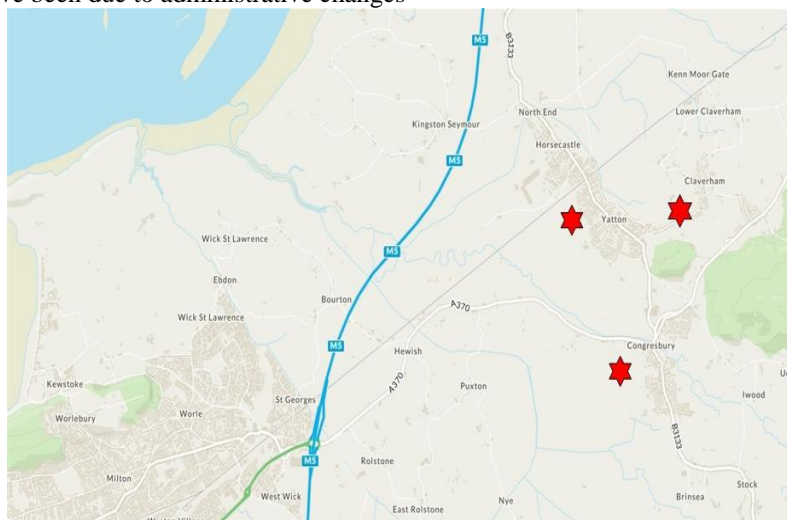
**Peter Avery MSc.IS , Worlebury , North Somerset, England**

**June 2022**

## Preface

This hunt started when all I wished to do was to identify where my great-grandfather was born and how he arrived in Newport, Monmouth, Wales in 1853. He set up a carriage works and due course purchasing a house for each of his ten children before his demise in 1909.

His life can be followed through the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), ten yearly population census. In some censuses, he is described as being born in Yatton, Somerset. In others Congresbury, Somerset. The census recording script includes two entry headings for the enumerators. One is “sub-district”, the other “district”. As the two towns are close together enumerators may have just switched the details. Or district and sub-district may have been due to administrative changes



**Figure 1: Map showing the physical relationship of Claverham, Congresbury, Yatton**

While researching I found that Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset, has a very good family history society. The society has a series of databases, births, marriages and deaths obtained from church records for most of Somerset.

Some of my immediate family live in Connecticut, New England. Research in that area identified the Battle of Groton Heights, Connecticut (September 6, 1781) led by General Benedict Arnold in his first engagement for the British. On a visit, at the entrance resulting to the national monument battleground there plaque naming the defenders who were killed. The majority had the surname “Avery”. One included my first name, so this must be my second reincarnation. As an aside the road from the freeway to the monument is called “Monmouth Road”. As a man of Gwent this provided some resonance.

On another occasion, visiting Boston Massachusetts, opposite the tourist booth on Boston common is “Avery Street”.

Inquisitiveness, slowly unpeeled family history on both sides of the Atlantic. Family history research has always been popular in New England, as people attempt to identify ancestrally with the “Mayflower” and the “Pilgrim Fathers”.

Through research four publications, were identified and associated with Avery family history in the New England region of America:

**SWEET, Homer De LOIS**, “THE AVERYS OF GROTON GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL”. 1894, PRESS OF THE RICE-TAYLOR PRINTING CO. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Note: Mr Sweet died on the eve of publication in 1894*

The publication was recompiled under the name of :

**AVERY, Elroy McKendree, AVERY, Catharine Hitchcock (Tilden)**, “The Groton Avery Clan”, Cleveland, 1912

**CARTER, Jane G. (Avery) and HOLMES, Susie P.** “GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE DEDHAM BRANCH OF THE AVERY FAMILY IN AMERICA” COMPILED BY Jane G. (Avery) Carter and Susie P. Holmes

PUBLISHED BY Winslow W. Avery, Plymouth, Mass. PRESS OF AVERY & DOTEN. 1893.

*Note: The primary source documentation for this publication is in Dedham, Massachusetts at the Dedham Historical Society archives*

**EVERY, Samuel Putnam**, "THE AVERY, FAIRCHILD, PARK FAMILIES OF MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND"

SHORT NARRATION OF FACTS concerning Mr. RICHARD WARREN Mayflower Passenger AND HIS FAMILY CONNECTIONS with THOMAS LITTLE, William Avery 1650, Richard Park 1635, Thomas Fairchild 1638 Thomas Little 1630, Richard Warren 1620, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, June 1919

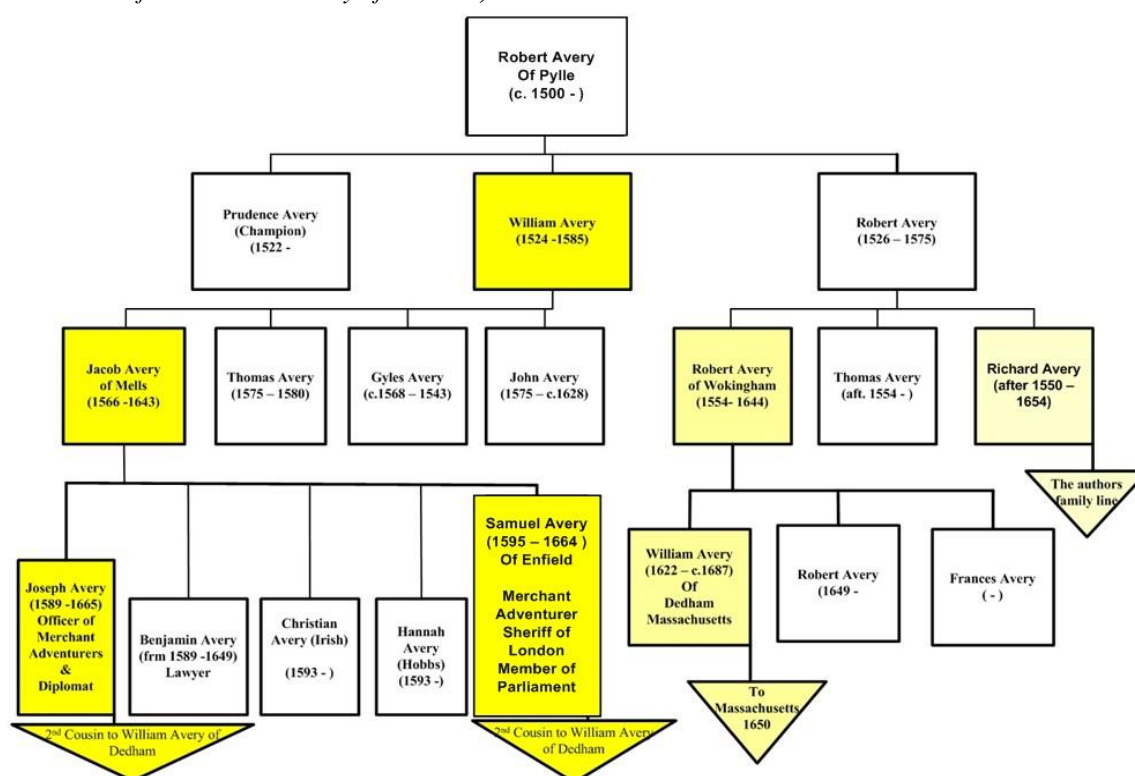
*Note: This Samuel Putnam Avery is the son of Samuel Putnam Avery of New York, a prime mover in the creation of Metropolitan Museum of Art and member of the committee to construct the Statue of Liberty.*

Except for the minor addition of some of Sweets work the publication by Carter and Holmes "GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE DEDHAM BRANCH OF THE AVERY FAMILY IN AMERICA" is more readable. In a visit in 2016, to Dedham Historical Society & Museum (DHSM) \*\* the source material was synthesized, for details of William Avery of Dedham.

*\*( February 2022, changed its name to, " Dedham Museum & Archive (DM&A) " after 163-years.*

During the examination of the source material a letter with a **Victoria Penny Red-Brown stamp** on it came to my attention. The contents contained a diagram of Samuel Avery of Enfield family tree. An associated comment in the documentation was "that this family was not important".

*Note: This is Samuel Avery MP, Sheriff of London, brother of Joseph Avery the subject of this publication and second cousin of Dr. William Avery of Dedham, Massachusetts.*



**Table 1: Three generations of the family tree of Robert of Pylle**

The original work of Homer De LOIS SWEET, was reproduced in the "Avery of Groton Clan" especially CHAPTER I. THE AVERY FAMILY IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND. Pages 1 - 20

This information has been reproduced so many times, by American family history researchers, especially since the development of the many on line genealogy sites. In the first instance this was mainly via The Church of Latter Day Saints - family search organization.

*Note:*

*In, my world view, Sweets work becoming the De facto "Gospel" among Avery researchers in the USA, when it comes to their English historical heritage. Recently noticed on an American created site using DNA as the main research tool, the preamble \ introduction seems to regurgitate Sweets work on the origins of the Avery name.*

This has resulted in many inexactitudes continually being reproduced. This is compounded by some of the

terminology used by Sweet. Regularly, you find the term “I assume that”, or “It is assumed” within the Homer Louis Sweet Record.

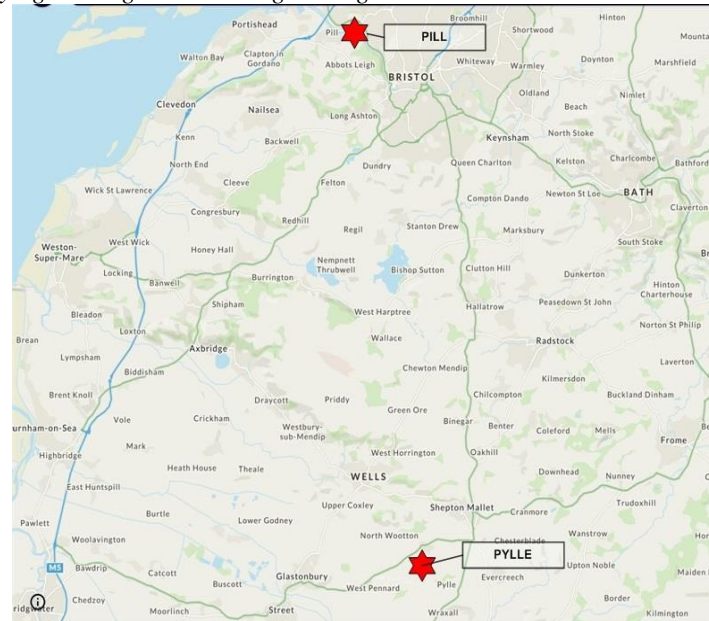
Sweet listed the Avery names in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset without synthesizing their inter family relationships. I feel it is just “data”. Only becoming “information” when linked and in context .

The authors lineage is to Robert Avery of Pylle (abt. 1500) approximately 24 miles south of Congresbury .

Sweet and others confuse Pylle with Pill, 4 miles North of Bristol and on the river Avon.

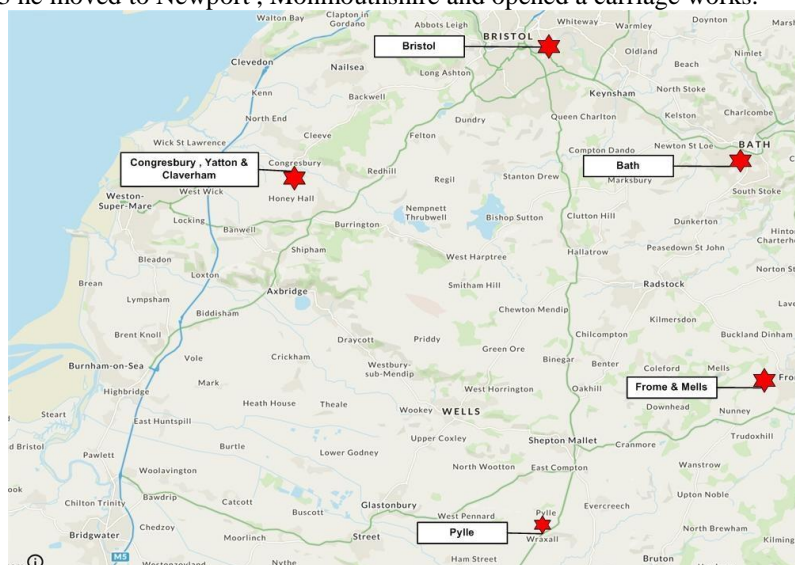
The geography between locations suggests different economies. Pylle being Agriculture, Pill’s economy based on the river or sea.

*Note : The first series Ordinance Survey Maps of England were published in 1842. Before Sweet and others were writing their family history. The error in confusion of Pylle and Pill could have been identified, especially since Sweet was employing an England based genealogist to aid in the work.*

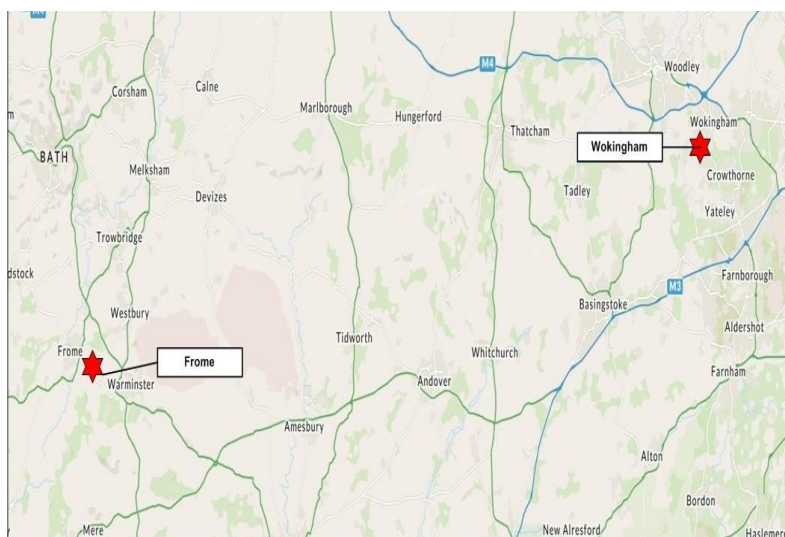


**Figure 2: Map showing the physical relationship of Pylle & Pill in Somerset, England**

In “SWEETS” , manuscript he refers to the “Devon “ and “Somerset” Avery’s, describing from where family groups hailed . The group from Somerset lived and some are still living in the general area of Yatton, Congresbury and Claverham. My great grandfather , James Avery (b.1836), Congresbury/ Yatton, Somerset . In approximately 1853 he moved to Newport , Monmouthshire and opened a carriage works.



**Figure 3: Physical distance relationship between, Bristol, Congresbury, Pylle & Frome**



**Figure 4 : The physical relationship between Frome, Somerset and Wokingham, Berkshire**

Reading history related to the early immigration to the “Plantations of America” the social , religious, political situation at the time in Europe is not fully understood by American family researchers for that time. To rely on the four mentioned publications from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is extremely limiting . In the twenty-first century with access to documentary archives ,a wider range of research can be accomplished. There are worldwide university sites and national archives together with the ability translate text written in a myriad of national languages is a real boon. Personally, relying on paid for family history sites really only acts as a starter or as an anchor when you get started.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century , within an historical contest ,there were “The Wars of The Three Kingdoms” (British Civil War). Within Europe, you had the “Thirty Years War” and a host of other wars.

In the West of England we have;

The Storming of Bristol which took place from 23 to 26 July 1643.

The Second Siege of Bristol of the during the first Civil War which lasted from 23 August 1645.

The Monmouth Rebellion, also known as the “Pitchfork Rebellion”, the Revolt of the West or the West Country rebellion, was an attempt to overthrow James II.

At the Bristol assizes many rebels were sentenced to transportation to the “American Plantations” some to the plantations of Virginia others to the West Indies which were also called “American Plantations”.

The politics of religion was also rife at this time. Not only catholic royalist versus protestant puritanism, but within them were many sub-divisions. This religious antagonism lead to immigration to the Plantations of mainly North America.

This religious antagonism continued in New England, where a person could not be a town Freeman, unless allegiance was sworn on the King James Bible.

Quakers, would not swear. This resulted in them being ostracized within their towns . The Quakers moved to areas where they would be accepted. Eventually, many moved to and founded Connecticut.

Associated with the migration to the “American Plantations” is Indentured servitude a form of labor in which a person is contracted to work without salary for a specific number of years. The contract, called an "indenture", could be entered voluntarily for eventual compensation or debt repayment, or it was imposed as a judicial punishment.

Between one-half and two-thirds of European immigrants to the American colonies between the 1630s and American Revolution came under indentures.

From the south west of England, for over 300 years the coastlines were at the mercy of Barbary pirates (corsairs) from the coast of North Africa , with many people from coastal communities taken into servitude ( approx.. 1500 – 1800 ). These behaviors were only stopped by 1816.

An issue that regularly occurs in relation to the “Avery” family are the generational naming of the first names of family members. Each generation would often repeat previous generation naming within each group. This occurred on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. There are many, Samuels, Josephs, Williams and Benjamins and Jacobs.

When using a search engine to interrogate a particular family or individual, you have to be precise as you regularly arrive at an “American” entry. When interrogating European sites it is useful to ask the same question twice or more using variations in phraseology.

Because of non-standard spelling and names being miswritten because of an accent. In the case of European travel the family name may become, French, Germanic or Latinised in spelling. The main change is from “Avery” to “Averie”, sometimes in the same document.

The majority of the Avery family came from the English “West Country” with distinct accent.

The local priest was responsible for recording birth, marriages and deaths – so registering a birth with a family name “Avery”, could sound like “Every” and recorded as such.

( Note: At a Covid 19 immunization session in 2021, my name was recorded on a document as “Every” so it still occurs today).

(Note: When first meeting my nephew’s wife for the first time in Connecticut, in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century I thought she was from the English West Country, as her accent still had a slight West Country rhythm ).

The confusion within generational first names does create issues with which person we are analyzing. In one document it was reported that “Joseph Avery (a)” was acting as a secretary to the Ambassador Spain. At the same time another document had “Joseph Avery (b)” located in Hamburg.

Further analysis suggested that “Joseph Avery (a)” was one of the children of “Joseph Avery (b)” in his first job, working for a diplomatic acquaintance of his father.

## **The Authors Historical Family Interests**

### **Primary Interest**

**Joseph Avery (1595 -1665 )** Joseph Avery was born in Mells, Frome, Somerset.

Joseph, became a member of the merchant adventurers in London, later in Hamburg and later a diplomat. He had two brothers, Benjamin, became a lawyer, working mainly in the area around Somerset. Samuel a member of the merchant adventurers, as a deputy for them in Dordrecht, Holland. Later a Sheriff of London, then an MP in the first Cromwellian Parliament.

Joseph had two wives. Frances Deardes died aged 36 in London. Later in the Netherlands married Elizabeth Ogle whose sister was Utricia Ogle ,a famous singer of that era.

He died in Poplar, London in 1665. A basic analysis of the will mentions that he has lands in Ireland, in an area called Newcastle, close to the city of Dublin. It should also be noted the brother, Samuel, also had lands in Ireland, but sold them to settle debts with the crown.

**Samuel Avery MP, Sheriff of London ( 1595-1664)**

He had five children. Catherine, Dudley, Christian, William V., Bathsheba.

He was also a member of the Merchant Adventurers and was the Deputy in Delft.

He was elected Member of Parliament for City of London in the First Protectorate Parliament, He was a commissioner of Customs. And had land in Ireland. In 1642 bought Capel Manor in Enfield.

**Dr William Avery of Dedham ( 1622, Barkham, Wokingham-1686/87, Boston Ma, USA)** He lived in Dedham Massachusetts, until his wife, Margaret died in 1678. He moved to Boston. and is buried at the King's Chapel Burying Ground. This burial ground contains the remains of many of the “ first movers and shakers” of the Massachusetts colony .

Dr. William Avery had seven children, William, Mary, Robert, Jonathon, Ruth, Hannah and Ebenezer.

Whilst in Dedham he worked as a Blacksmith, Before being recognized as a physician. He gave money to the local school to pay for a Latin teacher. Today the local Elementary school is named after him.

In Boston his medical practice thrived. Many young trainee doctors preferred to be trained by him as opposed to the traditional methods used in the local college. He donated monies to Harvard college . He was also in communication with Robert Boyle, in London, who is considered to be the father of modern chemistry and one of the founders of the “Royal Society”

**Samuel Putnam Avery of New York (1822-1904 ).** Studied wood and copper engraving and was extensively employed by leading publishers. He married the artist-collector Mary Ann Ogden in 1844 and began business as a dealer in art in 1865. In 1867 S.P. Avery was appointed commissioner in charge of the American art department of the Exposition Universelle in Paris. He was a founding, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art . He founded the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University in memory of his son Henry Ogden Avery, who died in 1890. In 1900 he donated his collection of 17,775 etchings and lithographs to the New York Public Library.

His brother Benjamin Parke Avery (1828 , New York – 1873, Peking)He was the USA ambassador to Peking.

**Secondary Interest**

**Benjamin Avery, LL.D. (approx. 1684 -died 1764)** He practiced as a physician, and a Presbyterian Minister. He was the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, London. He also, acted as agent for the Connecticut colony . A similar service to one provided by Benjamin Franklyn.

Currently, his birthplace cannot be identified. And his ancestry within the family cannot be ascertained.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

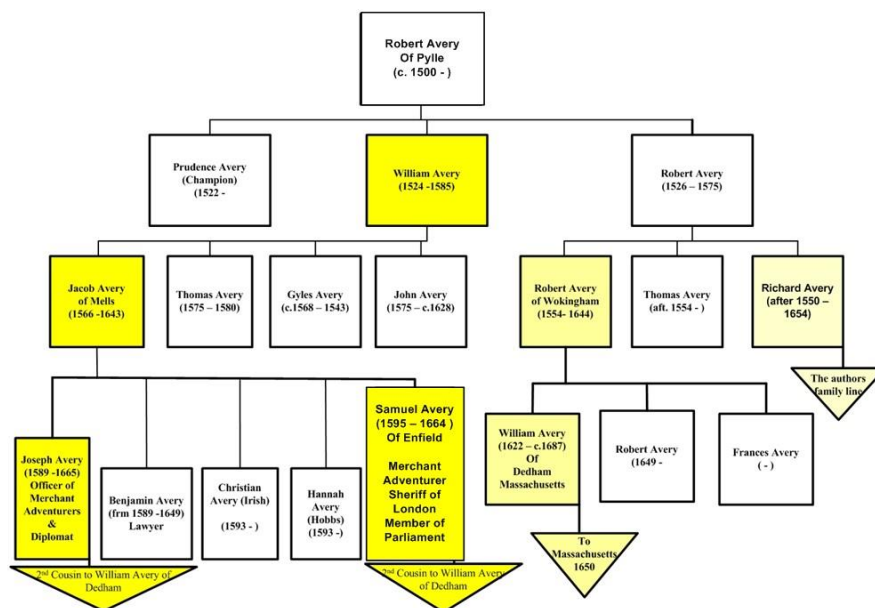
The record has been written, in most sections as a timeline. Communications, with many of his “acquaintances” in parallel with the activity that Joseph Avery was undertaking at the time. Joseph Avery, was not only a representative for the Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg, but also a diplomat in the reign of Charles 1<sup>st</sup>, through the Cromwellian era to Charles 2<sup>nd</sup>. He was resident in Europe throughout the “Wars of the Three Kingdoms” (British Civil War) , but also during the “Thirty Years War” in Europe. During his time in Europe, his family name would be spelt in documents as “Avery” or “Averie” and sometimes using both Surnames in the same document.

The majority of the research was accomplished using online resources, which included:  
The National Archives on line “Discovery” portal based at Kew, Surrey.  
British History Online a digital library based at the Institute of Historical Research, School of Advanced Study, University of London.  
The Internet Archive, a digital library of Internet sites . This resource provided access to many, 19<sup>th</sup> century books, bought on subscription by many of the USA major University Libraries. Most of the books were from English authors, who had scoured many written records of British Statesman. Whenever there was a reference by/to Joseph Avery travelling to a European State. Access was made where possible to that counties individual on line archives and using an online “Translator” was able to obtain relevant data.

As a result of this research many letters in involving Joseph Avery, were identified:  
These I have put into generally three categories:  
1, To Joseph Avery  
2, From Joseph Avery  
3, Referencing Joseph Avery

The bibliography, sources and references became inconsistent within this document. Getting deeper into forming the product in checking document areas new ones arose.  
As a result , in many instances , references have been written preceding ,the letter or document with which they are associated.  
Secondly, the letters were often related to diplomatic situations, so the letters have been included with little change\editing, often leaving in spelling errors within each letter.  
Without, too many assumptions I have added comments above various letters explaining the historical context. Some of this was paraphrasing Wikipedia, entries.

Some correspondence, dealt with a number of themes as a result some correspondence may seem out of place in a specific chapter as it may cross reference more than one theme.  
As a result there are two extra chapters. “Joseph Avery related entries in the National Archives and State Papers” and “ Miscellaneous letters and letters in the Bodleian library mentioning Joseph Avery “



**Figure 5: Reminder for the first three generations of Robert Avery of Pylle**

## Sections within the document

### The family of Joseph Avery

Joseph Avery was the son of Jacob Avery (1566-1643) who was born in Congresbury, Somerset, England. As an adult Jacob moved to Mells, Frome, and Somerset and marrying Dorothy Whitcombe with whom he had three sons, & two daughters. Joseph, (1589 – 1665) being the eldest.

Joseph, became a member of the merchant adventurers in London, later in Hamburg and as a resident diplomat.

Joseph had two wives. Frances Deardes, with whom he had eleven children ( another record source suggests 13 children). Some of these died at birth and eventually Frances died in child birth aged 36 in London.

Some years later in the Netherlands, Joseph was ready to remarry initially for someone who could support his children . Eventually Joseph met Elizabeth Ogle, in Utrecht with whom he had three children

His will was written in 1663 and proved in 1665 after his death in Poplar, London.

A basic analysis of the will mentions that he has lands in Ireland, in an area called Newcastle, close to the city of Dublin.

### Acquaintances

On his travels as a diplomat and officer of the merchant adventurers, Joseph Avery became acquainted with many famous statesmen , academics and leader of religions across Europe. To be able to quickly identify them in this record, regular visits to the online encyclopedia, Wikipedia were made and basic biographic details documented

### Experiences with the merchant adventurers - part 1

Joseph Avery arrived in Hamburg to be the merchant adventurers court secretary . This appointment lasted between 1618 – 1638. During this time he had three servants to support him.

Avery arranged for his wife, Frances , to obtain a diplomatic travel pass enablong her to travel to Hamburg . On this journey she was accompanied by two children and three maid-servants. During her stay in Hamburg it is reported she had another 13 children born there.

Quite a few of the Merchant Adventurers had their wives accompanying them. Creating the English Parish in Hamburg.

When he first arrived, Richard Gore, who had already been governor went with Joseph Avery to Stade. At Stade a contract was signed . The contract enabled the Merchant Adventurers to have access to the Hanseatic League, City of Stade

Later, Joseph became Court Master (Deputy-Governor) for the Company of Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg.

Joseph Avery also had a diplomatic Service Record which recorded he was in the capacity of resident and diplomat in Hamburg between 1 February 1626 to 31 December 1635 acting for the Stuart Kingdoms.

#### **Joseph Avery acting as private negotiator for the Queen of Bohemia**

Elizabeth Stuart, the Queen of Bohemia was in exile in the Hague in the Netherlands. Her grandmother was Sophie of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (1557 -1631), German queen of Denmark and Norway. Christian IV now King of Denmark and Norway, Elizabeth Stuart's uncle became the effective executor of Sophie's will. Elizabeth wished to receive items as a beneficiary of the will. These items included jewelry. Elizabeth Stuart had not received anything from the will, even with Charles 1st (her brother) writing to their uncle (Christian IV).

Joseph Avery is invited to negotiate on Elizabeth Stuart's behalf. To aid Joseph Avery's way through court politics, Elizabeth writes to eminent politicians advising that Avery is acting on her behalf.

#### **Experiences with the merchant adventurers - part 2**

In the Directory of Court Masters (Deputy-Governors) Joseph Avery (1638 - 1643) became the fourth Court Master.

After Joseph Avery had finished being diplomatic resident in Hamburg, Sir William Swann of Southgate requested the residency of the Hamburg area. However, when he requested a daily allowance of twice as much as Joseph Avery the King declined.

The politics of the day in England affected the English community in Hamburg causing a lot of animosity between the various political and religious groups. Joseph Avery, often had to steer a middle ground with these various factions.

#### **Joseph Avery's mission to the court of Fredrick William, Elector of Brandenburg**

The mission was developed by Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I & Charles II.

These Instructions were written 12 months before Samuel Avery was given the formal letter of Introduction, from Charles I to the Great Elector, written at Windsor Castle, 23 January 1642.

Fredrick William of Brandenburg the great elector was a Calvinist

Fredrick William of Brandenburg, slowly took over the states of Northern German, including Prussia and removing the Swedes from Poland

Joseph Avery was sent as a diplomatic agent, on behalf of the crown with instructions to approach various court officers and a second set of instructions to the Electress palatine dowager, These instructions are of support for Elector of Brandenburg and the Princess Louisa Palatine, and seeking her advice on how the endeavor can be supported.

#### **Conflict: the puritan parliamentarians, the merchant adventurers and diplomatic requirements.**

The English Parliament sent several envoys to the Danish court. This move was by puritan parliamentarians. Joseph Avery had always advised the Company of Merchant Adventures to conduct themselves in a way which would not prejudice Charles I. This had been observed by those of all political persuasion within the company. In light of Danish actions in seizing merchant ships the Merchant Adventurers gave money to parliament in order to send envoys to reach an accommodation with Denmark regarding the seized ships. In essence, Avery argued that Denmark had pressured the Merchant Adventurers to move from a state of neutrality, in political matters. Avery received orders from London to give advice and counsel to the English Parliamentary envoys, both political and trading. Avery refused to deal with the men in any field other than trade.

#### **2. Joseph Avery's intervention on behalf of the Eastland Company.**

Because the answer given by the Great Elector, who did not meet the representative of the Eastland Company.

After his diplomatic duties Joseph Avery, using his negotiating skills as a merchant adventurer interceding on behalf of the Eastland Company of English Merchants based in Danzig who had high tolls imposed on them by the Duke of Prussia's father.

Joseph Avery was asked by the Great Elector, whether he had been asked by Charles I to make the request. The Great Elector, provided Avery with background to the issue.

The Eastland company had settled in Königsberg and The Elector had given the Eastland Company many privileges and was considered an excellent trading town port. The Eastland company now

wanted trading access to Danzig as well.

Avery visited, the members of the Eastland Company in Königsberg, advising them of the views of the Great Elector. He then went to Danzig to the members of the Eastland Company at that location advising them of the views of the Great Elector that Königsberg should stay as their base because of all the help they had been given at that location.

Within a few months, reports against Joseph Avery were circulating in London.

#### **Joseph Avery's challenge in finding a second wife**

As Frances Avery had died, he had children to look after. He was attempting to use his personal contacts, to help in finding a second wife. He requested help from John Dury the Calvinist Minister, His brother, Samuel Avery, and Samuel Hartlib.

Dury had approached a nobleman, Lord Valentine, for the hand of his daughter. The nobleman made many requests regarding the dowry. Joseph Avery turned down the request, advising Dury that he has to consider the needs of his children from his first wife, who would get little, if the requirements of the dowry were accepted.

His brother, suggested a companion for him, a Mrs. Eldred, whom he describes as a "religious and good natured woman", has money and has been to Holland. Samuel Avery had not met her but would arrange for one his friends to approach her, but did not hear from him.

It looks as if using his own devices he meets Elizabeth Ogle, a spinster, and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Ogle, Governor of Utrecht and an officer of the English Army in the Netherlands. With Elizabeth he had three children.

#### **Joseph Avery related entries in the National Archives and State Papers**

Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Denmark

Mainly covering correspondence and papers of the Secretary of State concerning the Kingdom of Denmark (and Norway) and the Duchy of Holstein (now in Germany).

Original letters from the King of Denmark, his ambassador or ministers, are also found, together with a number of petitions, some royal warrants and instructions to the British representatives or agents acting for the government.

#### **Miscellaneous letters and letters in the Bodleian Library mentioning Joseph Avery**

In the Bodleian Library in Oxford there are a host of letters mentioning Joseph Avery. Some are written between his friends state politicians and religious leaders, such as John Drury, Samuel Hartlib, William Laud, Elizabeth Avery, Thomas Rowe, Jeremias Elborough, Charles 1<sup>st</sup>, Christian IV of Denmark.

## Chapter 2

### The family of Joseph Avery (1589 – 1665 )

#### Introduction – Births , Marriages and Deaths

Joseph Avery was the son of Jacob Avery (1566-1643) who was born in Congresbury, Somerset, England. As an adult Jacob moved to Mells, Frome, Somerset.

After his marriage to Dorothy Whitcombe he had three sons,& two daughters

Joseph, (1589 – 1665)

Benjamin, (1589/95 – 1649)

Samuel. (1595 – 1664)

Christian (1589 - ?)

Hannah.( 1593/99 – 1622)

Joseph, became a member of the merchant adventurers in London, later in Hamburg and later a diplomat.

Benjamin, became a lawyer, working mainly around Somerset

Samuel became a member of the merchant adventurers, later their main officer in Dordrecht, Holland. Later a Sheriff of London, then an MP in a Cromwellian Parliament.

Joseph had two wives. Frances Deardes died aged 36 in London.

Some years later in the Netherlands, Joseph met Elizabeth Ogle whose sister was Utricia Ogle a famous singer of that era.

His will written in 1663 , proved in 1665 after death in Poplar, London. A basic analysis of the will mentions that he has lands in Ireland, in an area called Newcastle, close to the city of Dublin. It should also be noted the brother, Samuel, also had lands in Ireland, but sold them to settle debts with the crown.

19 <sup>th</sup> October 1589	Joseph was born on 19 October 1589 in MELS, Somerset.	Mells, Somerset
19 October 1602	<b>Frances DEARDES</b> , daughter of Nathaniel DEARDES (c. 1573-1647) and Elizabeth HIPPE (1577-1610), was born on 19 October 1602 in St. Mary Colechurch. She went on to become the first wife of Joseph Avery	Colechurch , London
1606	Elizabeth OGLE was born circa 1606 in Dordrecht, Netherlands. She was to become Joseph Avery's second wife.	Dordrecht, Netherlands
	Elizabeth OGLE was the daughter of Sir John Englongham OGLE (c 1568-1640) and Elizabeth de VRIES (1582-1656),	
8 <sup>th</sup> October 1622	<b>The first wife of Joseph Avery</b> Joseph married Frances DEARDES on 8 October 1622 in St. Mary Colechurch, London, England when she was 20. Joseph was also a Witness for legal documents written Nathaniel DEARDES in 1622. <sup>19</sup>	Colechurch , London

*Note:*

*In the Somerset Records Office, based in Taunton, Somerset, there is a document cited below. It was written on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1622 , 3 days after the marriage between Joseph and Frances Deardes.*

*It looks as is Joseph is transferring property in Congresbury and Wick St. Laurence to the heirs of Samuel Avery, but during Joseph's lifetime he will have the property.*

*Question ? Where does name "Elizabeth" come from ? The wife of*

October 11th 1622	<p><i>Samuel was "Mirabella" and Joseph Avery's second wife, Elizabeth, was unknown at this time.</i></p> <p><i>What is also interesting is that although both Joseph and Samuel resided in London, they still kept their family holdings in Somerset.</i></p> <p><i>Citable Reference DD\BK/2/6/16a-b</i></p> <p><i>Context Description 20 &amp; 56 James I, Oct. 11. Two final Agreements</i></p> <p><i>Title 20 &amp; 56 James I, Oct. 11. Two final Agreements</i></p> <p>Description: Between Samuel Avery, Esq., and Joseph Avery, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, deforcs., OF 2 messes., 2 cottages, 2 gardens, orchards, 50a. of land, 50a. of meadow, 50a. of pasture. 100/- rent and common of pasture for all beasts with appurtenant. in Congresbury or Congresbury and Weeke St Laurence. Warranty Joseph and Elizabeth for themselves and the heirs of Joseph to Samuel and his heirs. £200. Two parchments folded inside each other.</p> <p>Start Date 01/01/1622</p> <p>End Date 31/12/1622</p>	
6 September 1623	<p><b>The Children of Joseph Avery</b></p> <p>The first son of Joseph Avery and Frances Deardes was Nathaniel born on 6 September 1623 in Colechurch, London, East England</p> <p><i>Note: St. Mary Colechurch Church, London located in Cheap Ward. The church was destroyed in 1666 and not rebuilt.</i></p>	Colechurch, London
1628	Joseph AVERY (c. 1628-1692). Joseph was born circa <sup>22</sup>	
1628	<p>Name: Joseph Avery, Gender: Male</p> <p>Baptism Date: 23 Nov 1628, Baptism Place: Malls, Somerset, England</p> <p>Father: Joseph Avery</p> <p>SHL film Number: 1526679 Reference ID: item <sup>14</sup></p>	Malls, Somerset, England
23 November 1628	<p>November 1628 in Mells, Somerset. He was baptised on 23 November 1628 in Mells, Somerset, England.</p>	Mells, Somerset
1647	<p>In the Somerset Records Office, based in Taunton, Somerset, there is a documents cited below.</p> <p><i>Citable Reference: DD\BK/2/6/15</i></p> <p><i>Context : BAKER FAMILY PAPERS WESTON-SUPER-MARE ETC. Congresbury and Sanford Deeds. Deeds.</i></p> <p><i>Title: 23 Chas. I, June 1. Indenture of Bargain and Sale</i></p> <p><i>Endorsed as to enrolment on [1647] 23 Chas. I, Nov. 20. '(N. DD\BK/2/6/11)'</i></p> <p>Description: Joseph Avery of London, Esq., to Samuel Avery, Alderman of the same, for £1,200 OF mess. Or farm and lands belonging called Folletts; do. do. called Coles; 1 close of meadow called Broadmead (20a.); 2 cottages with appurtenances. - all in Congresbury ph. Parchment. Red wax seal on tag.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Start Date 01/01/1647</p> <p>End Date 31/12/1647</p>	
1648	<p><i>Citable Reference: DD\BK/2/6/17</i></p> <p><i>Context : BAKER FAMILY PAPERS WESTON-SUPER-MARE ETC. Congresbury and Sanford Deeds. Deeds.</i></p> <p><i>Title: 28 Chas. I, Feb. 12. Exemplification of a Common Recovery</i></p> <p>Description: Benjamin Avery, gent., pet., against Samuel Avery, Esq., OF 4 messes., 2 gardens, 50a. of land, 50a. of meadow, 50a. of pasture, 100/- rent and common of pasture for all beasts with appurtenances. in Congresbury or Congresbury and Weeke St Laurence. Joseph Avery, Esq., vouchee.</p> <p>Parchment. Seal missing from tag.</p> <p>Endorsed '(No. DD\BK/2/6/12)'.</p>	

	Start Date 01/01/1648 End Date 31/12/1648	
13 <sup>th</sup> March 1630	Frances Avery was provided with a diplomatic pass to travel to meet her husband in Hamburg on 13 March 1630. <sup>23</sup>	Hamburg
1638-1640	Frances Avery aged 36 died in London between 1638 and <i>Note:</i> <i>It is difficult to identify the ages and names of the children of Joseph Avery and Frances as there are no supporting records that have been sound.</i> <i>He mentions his children once in a letter to Samuel Hartlib.</i> <i>He mentions that some are still surviving! And mentions the oldest doing well and a couple of the other he is thinking of sending to "the plantations". Although the plantations " are mainly the colonies in America. It could also mean the Irish "plantations" . This is only conjecture which requires further research. Because in his will he mentions an estate in Ireland...</i> She and Joseph AVERY had the following children: Nathaniel AVERY (1623-.) Child 3 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 4 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 5 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 6 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 7 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 8 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 9 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 10 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624. Child 11 AVERY (ast1624- ). Child was born after 1624.	

**Table 2 : An estimate of number of Joseph Avery's and Frances children.**

<b>The Second wife of Joseph Avery</b>		
1643	He married Elizabeth OGLE in 1643 in Dordrecht, Nederland.	Dordrecht, Netherlands
1647	Joseph was baptised in 1647 in Hamburg aged 58. <sup>70</sup> they held out for the Puritan service only Avery attending the sermon of one Chaplain who came here in the wake of Sir John Cochran	Hamburg
1649	Joseph AVERY and Elizabeth Avery (Ogle) had a son Mr. AVERY (c. 1649- ).	
1651	Joseph AVERY and Elizabeth Avery (Ogle) had a daughter Utricia AVERY (c. 1651- ). Note in his will he mentions a daughter, "Serina ?"	London
<b>The will of Joseph Avery</b>		
1653	Joseph made a will in 1653 in Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and held at The National Archives, Kew Reference: PROB 20/81 Description: Avery, Joseph: Poplar, Middlesex. esq. Date: 1653 <i>Note: Located in Poplar, City of London was the headquarters in of the Merchant Adventurers. It was the time of Great (Bubonic) Plague of London (1665) for which the epicentre was Poplar.</i>  An attempt has been made to transcribe the will into modern English. This has provided a challenge mainly due to some of the words or spelling being undecipherable. But what can be discerned is that:	Poplar Middlesex

1. Joseph had land in Ireland, located in the Baronetcy of Newcastle ( located: West of Dublin)
2. “Ballinos” seems to be the name of the property either no longer exists or is spelt differently
3. He leaves the estate to his wife Elizabeth and two daughters, Utricia and Serina
4. He says he has three other daughters
5. He does not leave anything to the children of the first marriage

*Note: The counter signature attached to the exterior of the will is “Utricia Swann”. This is Utricia Ogle ( 1611 - 1674 ) 1645 married Sir William Swan (1619- 1678). On her death she left her estate to her niece Utricia Avery.*

To All People to whom this ( present ) writing shall ( read ) Joseph Avery of Ballinos (?????) county of Dublin in the Barony of Newcastle in Ireland ( sous ) ( greeting ) know ye that I the said Joseph Avery as ( I wilol ) for and in consideration of the true ( afferon ) natural good which I had and brought under my well beloved wife Elizabeth Avery and five daughters Utricia Avery and Sabina ( Sarina ?0 Avery as ( afford ) in part of satisfaction of the portion ( ??????? ) ( provided ? ) in marriage with Elizabeth my said wife and for ( ????? ) other good causes and considerations ( ??? ) at this ( ???? ) espocially Moting ? ) have given and granted and by those and ( ??? ) god give grant and confirmed unt Elizabeth my said wife and Utricia Avery and serina Avery my said ( five ? ) daughters all that my right ( ???? ) ( ??? ) property claimed and demands ( ???? ) and count of yards got to nround and ( ??? ) ( period ? ) which of this said Joseph Avery now have or by any ways or means ran or may ( ??? ) of in and but all that message or ( ??? ?ment ) and ( ????? ) together with the profits of those of ( ????? ) ( ????? ) by the name of Ballinos ( ??? ) ( ??? ) and being in the county of Dublin in the Baroney of Newcastle in Ireland aforesaid and with I hold by ( ???? ) of a oathe ( ? ) made to me those of by Sir William Parsons knight And baronet Sato ( ??? ) together with the indentured of ( Soafa ) to have and to hold the said message or comment ( ??? ) and ( ??? ) and all and ( ??? ) the appurtenances there but to ( belonging ? ) or ( reputed ? ) taken or ( ??? out ) to be part of payroll there of unto Elizabeth my said wife and unto Utricia and Serina Avery my two daughters in parallel and quiet possession and all and singular the aforesad ( ??? ) by the ( ???? ) unto them or and of them and the enfolding ? ) ( handoff ??? ) one ( ??? ) ( ??? ) of ( ??? ) ( ??? ) ( ??? ) ( ??? ) on the soul ( Sale ? ) of ( ??? ) . IN Witness ( ??? ) of I have here but got my hand and ( ??? ) sixth day of November in the year of our Lord God and thousand six hundred one and in the thirteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord Charles the second by the Grace of God of England Scotland ( ??? ) and Ireland defender of the faith e

God warrant

**Figure 5 Partial translation of the will of Joseph Avery written 1663**



Figure 6 :Introduction to Joseph Avery's will dated 1663 – page 1

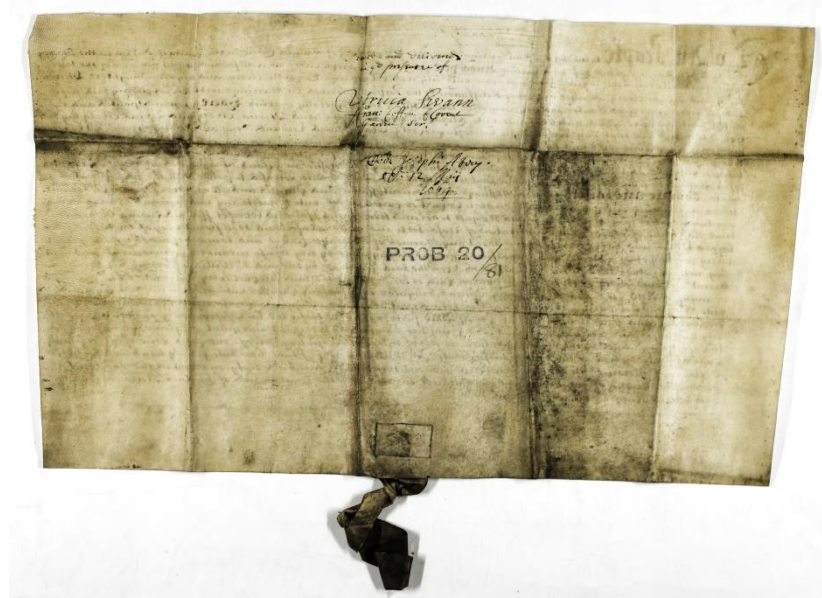
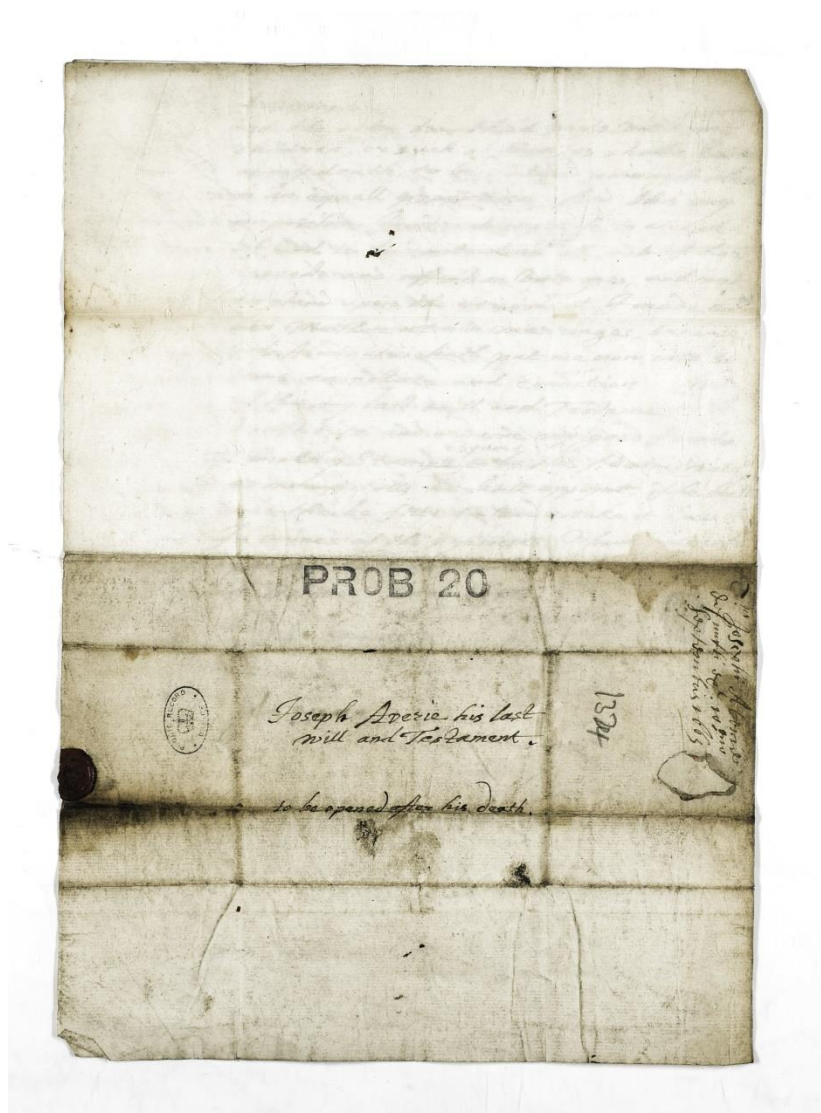


Figure 7 : The will of Joseph Avery written in 1663 – page 2



**Figure 8 : The will of Joseph Avery dated 1663 – Part 3**

1665  
1665

Joseph Averie(y) died in 1665 in Poplar , London.<sup>78</sup>  
*PROB 36/1 - Name of deceased: Averie, Joseph Poplar, Middlesex*  
*Case title and other data: Averie con Averie*  
*National Archive, Kew Reference: PROB 36/1 Date: 1665*  
*Prerogative Court of Canterbury: Miscellaneous Exhibits Pre 1722*

*Poplar*  
*Middlesex*

*Note:*

*The National Archives, Kew records this document as a 1665 Will of Joseph Avery , However analysis of it has shown it as the “proving document” for his will dated 1663”*  
*The proving document is difficult to translate, mainly because it is written mainly in Latin with some English in the mix, together with misspelling of Latin and possibly missing Latin declensions.*

On Dei Nomino Amen Nos Georgius Gaell Alexander Dyer Alexander Cheeke et Robertus Sale Notary public alma Curio Cank de Arebus London Procuratores generals in quodam negorio septantorio inc probaeonis per terres destanti. Sine oltimal yeoltis Josephi Averie ruper de Poplar in Com Middx arm. Defunch quod coram genti qeiro Dno Jfmo Mericke mite et legume. Decore Curia Trarogarina Cant Magro Custode sine Comcu etime .Mter Nathanielie Averie fium nrlem horum negot Utim ac nata maximum. Dicti defuncti partem huioi negotium promovem exona et Elizabetham Averie relcam dicti defunct partem eo quam idem negotiuyum promovetur Partibus ex alters veritur et pendet indicito ad comparationem facient Inter literas characteras sine elementa horum verborum J. Averie Subscriptarum gesto dicti Josephi Averie defuncti descujuscr gerenta Datum decimo septimo diementis octo bris Anno dri Millesimo sexeanno Quinquagesimo tertio ex parto dicti Nathanniels Averie in hurio nego Exhibito et alligato, et literas characters et elementa horum verborum J. Averie cuidam scripto sine Indenture sic incipien this writing Of deed of gift er et sic terminam The day and years a pove written Subscriptioun in dicto nego ex parte dicto Elizabetha Averie exhibit Ac penes Regrum d cai Juria Prarogatina Cank respe remaner dcum Dnum Willimum Mericke jendicem antedictum als judiciale afdignati Et Jurati diligenti nispecone, collacone ~~WILLIAM MERICKE~~ discufsione et Examinacone per nos prius habit et fact formarum Greamentoum et Fractionum, literarum characterum sine elementorum corundum verborum J. Averie deo testamto subseript cum ( cam ?) formis lineamontis et fractionion Horum verboriam J. Averie dicto scripto sine Indentura etiam Subseripe, eadem respe verba omnia et singular una et ead emman Scripta et exarata furifo ac ee quantam nos difeernere et dyndicaree Posiumus eensemus dicmus et referimus Jneus Rei testimonium Nomma et cognomina nostra pontibus respe inbsenprimus Undeimo dea aprilis 1665

DATIM Geo Gael

Alex Cheek

Alex Dyer

Robertus



Figure 9 : The “Proving of the will “ for Joseph Avery dated 1665 - page 1



**Figure 10 : The “Proving of the will “ for Joseph Avery dated 1665 - page 2**

1692

Joseph Avery son of Joseph Avery & Frances Avery (DEARDES) died on 13 November 1692 in Yatton, Somerset, England.

Yatton,  
Somerset

## Chapter 3

### Acquaintances of Joseph Avery

During his travels and duties as a diplomat, and as an officer of the merchant adventurers Joseph Avery became acquainted with many influential politicians and merchants throughout Europe.

Joseph Avery, was often mentioned in government documents, dispatches, letters, and academic material.

Some of these acquaintances have been included, because their biographies can aid in the situations in which Joseph Avery is mentioned. For a quick study of these people, much has been ascertained from Wikipedia, the online encyclopaedia.

Samuel Avery  
(1595- 1664/65)

Samuel Avery is the brother of Joseph Avery, was born 16<sup>th</sup> February 1595 in Mells, Frome, Somerset. He was a politician who sat in the House of Commons in 1654. Died in 1664/65 aged (68-69) in London.

Avery was also a merchant of the City of London and a member of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. In 1634 Samuel Avery was deputy residing in Delft received Instructions from Commissioners for the said "Fellowship unto the Town of Rotterdam upon a treaty for a residence of the said Fellowship there."

#### *Reference:*

*Historical Manuscripts Commission., Twelfth Report, Appendix part II, The Main Manuscript of Earl Cowper, KG, Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire Volume II, Published, London.*

Samuel Hartlib's papers contain a letter, (allegedly) to Samuel Avery from his brother Joseph, dated 16 June 1642. In it, Joseph indicates he is living in Germany, conducting secret negotiations for King Charles I. In response to a request from Samuel, he provides intelligence on the preparedness and intentions of Denmark's navy.

In 1645 he was elected alderman of the City of London for Cripplegate ward. He was Master of the Merchant Taylors Company for 1645 to 1646 and was Commissioner for Customs from 1645 to 1649. On 16 September 1647 he became alderman instead for Bassetlaw ward, London and remained until 1653. He was Sheriff of London for the year 1647 to 1648.

In 1654, Avery was elected Member of Parliament for City of London in the First Protectorate Parliament.

*Note: This entry is a very limited Wikipedia) entry. The entry has been included To give synopsis for this brother of Joseph Avery. They occasionally communicated with each other and they both communicated with Samuel Hartlib.*

Sir John Coke  
(1563 -1644)

After leaving the university he entered public life as a servant of Sir Fulke Greville, later Lord Brooke, a client of Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, afterwards becoming deputy-treasurer of the navy and then a commissioner of the navy, and being specially commended for his labours on behalf of naval administration.

In 1621 Coke was elected Member of Parliament for Warwick . He was appointed a Master of Requests in 1622 and was knighted in 1624. In 1624 he was elected MP for St Germans and was re-elected for the seat in 1625. In the parliament of 1625 Coke acted as a secretary of state; King Charles ruled without a parliament from 1628 and he found Coke's industry very useful to him.

Sir Dudley Carleton  
(1573-1632)

Dudley Carleton, 1st Viscount Dorchester was an English art collector, diplomat and Secretary of State.

After graduating he took employment with Sir Edward Norrys at Ostend, as secretary. In 1598 he attended Frances Norrys, nephew of Sir Edward, on a diplomatic mission to Paris led by Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham. In 1603 he became secretary to Thomas Parry, ambassador in Paris, but left the position shortly, for one in the household of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland.

Carleton was in Paris when it was discovered that the plotters' house, adjacent to the vault that had contained the gunpowder under Parliament, had been sublet, by Thomas Percy in May 1604, by using the names of Carleton and another member of the Northumberland household. Summoned to return, Carleton was detained for a month, but was released through the influence of Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury. Cecil in fact knew well enough that Carleton had been held up in Paris from September, from letters detailing the treatment of Norrys who was a political ally.

In 1610 he was knighted and sent as ambassador to Venice , where he was the means of concluding the Treaty of Asti . Much of his work was tied up with religious affairs. Carleton as a diplomat had a wide general correspondence, as well as letters from George Abbot, the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerned with English apostates and possible conversions of Catholics. He exchanged information with intelligencers such as Farpi who had a large network,

Carleton returned home in 1615, and next year was appointed ambassador to the Netherlands<sup>3</sup>. Anglo-Dutch relations were central to foreign policy and Carleton succeeded in improving these, through the Amboyna massacre , commercial disputes between the two countries, and the tendency of James I to seek alliance with Spain.

The religious situation in the Netherlands had become fraught, during the Twelve Years' Truce, with the Calvinist–Arminian debate that had taken the form of a clash between Remonstrants and Counter-Remonstrants. Carleton used Matthew Slade as informant, who was a Contra-Remonstrant partisan. Maurice of Nassau supported the Contra-Remonstrants and Calvinist orthodoxy, and was vying for dominance in all seven provinces, opposed by Johan van Oldenbarnevelt who backed the Remonstrants.

Carleton was himself an orthodox Genevan Calvinist, who also saw the divisive quarrel as weakening an ally. He weighed in on Maurice's side, and in line with the thinking of Abbot and the king pressed for the national Synod of Dort .

A British delegation, which he helped to choose with Abbot, was led by George Carleton, a cousin. The Synod in 1618–9 resolved the theological issue, somewhat in arrears of political developments on the ground but providing the keystone to Maurice's control.

As the build-up to the Palatinate campaign of 1620 began, Carleton realised the great limitations of the diplomatic line he had been pursuing and the influence he had: Maurice and James had quite different intentions concerning Frederick V, Elector Palatine, who was nephew (respectively son-in-law) to the two men. Maurice, in crude terms, was happy to have war over the border in Germany tying up the Spanish, while James wanted peace.

Frederick did as Maurice wished in claiming the crown of Bohemia, was heavily defeated in the Battle of White Mountain and set off the Thirty Years' War, and lost the Palatinate.

It was in Carleton's house at The Hague that Frederick and queen Elizabeth of Bohemia took refuge.

Sir Thomas Rowe  
(1581-1644)

Sir Thomas Roe<sup>4</sup> was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Sir Thomas Rowe's voyages ranged from Central America to India; as ambassador, he represented England in the Mughal Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Holy Roman Empire. He sat in the House of Commons at various times between 1614 and 1644.

Sir Thomas Rowe was an accomplished scholar and a patron of learning. Sir Thomas Rowe married Eleanor, Lady Beeston, the young widowed daughter of Sir Thomas Cave of Stanford-on-Avon, Northamptonshire in 1614, just weeks before embarking for India. Eleanor did not go to India, but did accompany Sir Thomas Rowe on the subsequent embassy to Constantinople. The couple were childless and adopted an orphaned girl introduced by Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia. When Eleanor died in 1675 she was buried alongside him in the parish church of St. Mary, Woodford.

Sir Thomas Rowe was sent as a royal envoy to the Agra court of the Great Mughal Emperor, Jahangir. He resided in Agra for three years, until 1619. At the Mughal court, Sir Thomas Rowe allegedly became a favourite of Jahangir and may have been his drinking partner; certainly he arrived with gifts of "many crates of red wine":<sup>16</sup> and explained to him "What beer was? And how made?".<sup>17</sup>

The immediate result of the mission was to obtain permission and protection for an East India Company (EIC) factory at Surat. While no major trading privileges were conceded by Jahangir, "Sir Thomas Rowe's mission was the beginning of a Mughal-Company relationship that would develop into something approaching a partnership and see the EIC gradually drawn into the Mughal nexus".<sup>19</sup>

Sir Thomas Rowe received diplomatic credentials to the Ottoman Empire on 6 September, arriving at Constantinople in December.

In this role, he obtained an extension of the privileges of the English merchants. He concluded a treaty with Algiers in 1624, by which he secured the liberation of several hundred English captives.

He also gained the support, by an English subsidy, of the Transylvanian Prince Gabriel Bethlen for the European Protestant alliance and the cause of the Palatinate.

In 1629, Sir Thomas Rowe was successful in another mission undertaken, to arrange a peace between Sweden and Poland. In so doing, he was able to help free up Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to intervene decisively in the Thirty Years War on the side of the Protestant German princes. He also negotiated treaties with Danzig and Denmark.

A gold medal was struck in his honour on his return home in 1630 after attending the Diet of Regensburg. He was appointed as England's ambassador to the Holy Roman Empire from 1641 to 1642.

He took part in the peace conferences at Hamburg, Regensburg and Vienna, and used his influence to obtain the restoration of the Palatinate, the emperor declaring that he had "scarce ever met with an ambassador till now."

Count Axel Oxenstierna  
(1583-1654)

Axel Gustafson Oxenstierna Count of Södermöre<sup>5</sup>, was a Swedish statesman. He became a member of the Swedish Privy Council in 1609 and served as Lord High Chancellor of Sweden from 1612 until his death. He was a confidant of first Gustavus Adolphus and then Queen Christina.

Oxenstierna is widely considered one of the Most influential people in Swedish history. He played an important role during the Thirty Years' War and was appointed Governor-General of occupied Prussia; he is also credited for having laid the foundations of the modern central administrative structure of the State, including the creation of Swedish counties (lan)

Georg Rudolf Weckherlin (1584- 1653)	<p>He was a German poet and diplomat. Influenced by the French La Pléiade, his poetry introduced Renaissance forms and themes previously unknown in German verse.</p> <p>In his political career, Weckherlin worked in the service of the Electorate of the Palatinate , serving on diplomatic missions to France and England . Weckherlin would eventually come to be employed by the English crown as an expert on foreign languages and cryptography, and continued to serve in this position in the Commonwealth of England. and who was in Windsor Castle.<sup>6</sup> acting as secretary to Charles 1<sup>st</sup>.</p>
Sir Henry Vane the Elder (1589 -1655)	<p>Sir Henry Vane, the elder<sup>7</sup> was an English politician who sat in the House of Commons at various times between 1614 and 1654. He served King Charles in many posts including secretary of state, but on the outbreak of the English Civil War joined the Parliamentary cause. Vane was the eldest son of Henry Vane or Sane of Hadlow, Kent, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Roger Twysden of East Peckham, Kent, and Anne Wyatt. He matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, on 15 June 1604, was admitted a student of Gary's Inn in 1606. He was knighted by James I on 3 March 1611.</p> <p>In February and again in September 1629, and in 1630, King Charles sent Vane to Holland in the hope of negotiating a peace between the United Provinces and Spain, and obtaining the restoration of the Electorate of the Palatinate by Spanish means. In September 1631 Vane was sent to Germany to negotiate with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden .</p> <p>As King Charles merely offered the king of Sweden £10,000 per month, and expected him to pledge himself to restore the palatinate, Gustavus rejected the proposed alliance. Vane's negotiations were also hindered by a personal quarrel with Gustavus, but he gave great satisfaction to his own Master. Cottington wrote to Vane "Through your wife and dexterous carriage of that great business, you have saved his majesty's money and his honour".</p> <p>Vane's political importance dates from 1630, when he became a member of the privy council . Sir Thomas Rowe describes him about that time, in a letter to the Queen of Bohemia, as being 'of the cabinet,' that is, one of those councillors in whom the king Most considered.</p>
Sir Edward Nicolas (1593 – 1669)	<p>Sir Edward Nicholas<sup>8</sup> was an English office holder and politician who served as Secretary of State to Charles I and Charles II.</p> <p>He also sat in the House of Commons at various times between 1621 and 1629. He served as secretary to Edward la Zouche and the Duke of Buckingham in the Admiralty and became a clerk of the Privy Council. He supported the Royalist cause in the English Civil War and accompanied the court into exile, before assuming the post of Secretary of State on the Restoration.</p>
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (1594-1632)	<p>Gustavus Adolphus<sup>9</sup> , also known in English as Gustav II Adolphus or Gustav II Adolph , was the King of Sweden from 1611 to 1632, and is credited for the rise of Sweden as a great European power ( Swedish : Stormaktstiden ). During his reign, Sweden became one of the primary military forces in Europe during the Thirty Years' War , helping to determine the political and religious balance of power in Europe. He was formally and posthumously given the name Gustavus Adolphus the Great (Swedish: Gustav Adolphus den store; Latin: Gustavus Adolphus Magnus) by the Riksdag of the Estates in 1634.</p>
Robert Sidney, 2nd Earl of Leicester (1595 – 1677)	<p>Robert Sidney, 2nd Earl of Leicester <sup>10</sup>, was an English diplomat and politician who sat in the House of Commons between 1614 and 1625 and then succeeded to the peerage as Earl of Leicester .</p> <p>Sidney served in the army in the Netherlands during his father's governorship of Slushing, and was given command of an English regiment in the Dutch service in</p>

1616.

In 1618 he became a member of Gray's Inn .

He was elected one of the two knights of the shire for Kent in 1621. In 1624 he was elected as the member for Monmouthshire and was re-elected for that county in 1625.

In 1626, he succeeded his father as Earl of Leicester . In 1631, he began the construction of Leicester House, and a huge mansion on the site of what is now Leicester Square in London. He was employed on diplomatic business in Denmark in 1632 and undertook further diplomatic work in France from 1636 to 1641.

Lord Leicester was then appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in place of The Earl of Strafford. When the governorship of Dublin became vacant, Leicester appointed George Monck . Charles I, however, overruled the appointment in favour of Lord Lambert. In 1643 he resigned without having set foot in Ireland. Lord Leicester died at Penshurst at the age of nearly 81. He was "esteemed of great learning, observation and veracity". [1]

John Drury  
(1596 to 1680)

He. was a Scottish Calvinist minister and a significant intellectual of the English Civil War period? He made efforts to re-unite the Calvinist and Lutheran wings of Protestantism, hoping to succeed when he moved to Kassel in 1661, but he did not accomplish this. He was a prolific preacher, pamphleteer, and writer. He was a close associate of Samuel Hartlib .

Elizabeth Stuart  
(1596-1662)

Elizabeth Stuart was Electress of the Palatinate and briefly Queen of Bohemia as the wife of Frederick V of the Palatinate. Because her husband's reign in Bohemia and Palatinate lasted for just one winter, Elizabeth is often referred to as the "Winter Queen".

Elizabeth was the second child and eldest daughter of James VI and I , King of Scotland , England , and Ireland , and his wife, Anne of Denmark .

With the demise of the last Stuart monarch in 1714, Elizabeth's grandson succeeded to the British throne as George I , initiating the Hanoverian dynasty .

Her life after the death of Frederick, however, had its share of heartache. Between his death in 1632 and her own death 30 years later, she would see the death of four more of her ten surviving children: Gustavus in 1641, Philip in 1650, Henriette Marie in 1651, and Maurice in 1652.

She would suffer another blow with the execution of her brother Charles I, King of England in early 1649, and the removal into exile of the surviving Stuart family during the years of the Commonwealth . The relationships with her remaining living children also became somewhat estranged, although she did spend time with her growing number of grandchildren. She began to pay the price for having been "a distant mother to most of her own children" and the idea of going to England now was uppermost in her thoughts.

In 1660, the Stuarts were restored to the thrones of England, Scotland and Ireland in the person of Elizabeth's nephew Charles II . Elizabeth, now determined to visit her native land, arrived in England on 26 May 1661. By July, she was no longer planning on returning to The Hague and made plans for the remainder of her furniture, clothing, and other property to be sent to her. She then proceeded to move to Drury House , where she established a small, but impressive and welcoming, household.

On 29 January 1662 she made another move, to Leicester House, Westminster , but by this time she was quite ill. Elizabeth was suffering from pneumonia, and on 10 February 1662 she haemorrhaged from the lungs and died soon after midnight on 13 February 1662.

Her death caused little public stir as by then her "chief claim to fame was as the mother of Rupert of the Rhine, the legendary Cavalier general". On the evening of 17 February, when her cousin (into which her remains had been placed the previous day) left Somerset House, Rupert was the only one of her sons to follow the funeral procession to Westminster Abbey.

Frederick V  
Elector Palatine of the  
Rhine. (1596-1632)

Frederick V <sup>12</sup> was the Elector Palatine of the Rhine in the Holy Roman Empire from 1610 to 1623, and reigned as King of Bohemia from 1619 to 1620. He was forced to abdicate both roles, and the brevity of his reign in Bohemia earned him the derisive sobriquet "the Winter King".

His brief reign as King of Bohemia ended with his defeat at the Battle of White Mountain on 8 November 1620 – a year and a half after his coronation. After the battle, the Imperial forces invaded Frederick's Palatine lands and he had to flee to his uncle Prince Maurice, Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic in 1622. An Imperial edict formally deprived him of the Palatinate in 1623. He lived the rest of his life in exile with his wife and family, mostly at The Hague, and died in Mainz in 1632.

His eldest surviving son Charles I Louis, Elector Palatine, returned to power in 1648 with the end of the war. Another son was Prince Rupert of the Rhine, one of the most colourful figures of his time. His daughter Princess Sophia was eventually named heiress presumptive to the British throne, and is the founder of the Hanoverian line of kings.

Frederick V sought a marriage to Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James VI of Scotland and I of England. They were formally engaged in January 1613 and married on 14 February 1613 at the royal chapel at the Palace of Whitehall. The event was celebrated in John Donne's poetic Masterpiece Epithalamion, or Marriage Song on the Lady Elizabeth, and Count Palatine being married on St. Valentine's Day. Shortly before the ceremony, Frederick was inducted into the Order of the Garter and he wore the Order's chain during the wedding ceremony.

On their return trip to Heidelberg, Frederick and Elizabeth travelled to The Hague to visit Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange before leaving for Germany on 5 May 1613. The couple entered Heidelberg on 12 June 1613, amidst widespread celebration. Elizabeth was popular with Frederick's subjects, and this popularity grew when, on 1 January 1614, she gave birth to a son, Frederick Henry.

Elizabeth Charlotte of the  
Palatinate,  
Electress of Brandenburg  
(1597-1660)

Elizabeth Charlotte <sup>13</sup> was the daughter of Frederick IV, Elector Palatine, and Louise Juliana of Orange-Nassau. Her brother Frederick became famous as the Elector-Palatine and "Winter King" of Bohemia.

In 1616 Elizabeth Charlotte married George William, with whom she had three children.

The marriage was arranged to unite two Protestant dynasties. In 1618, her brother's deposition from the throne of Bohemia caused the Thirty Years' War. Her spouse was described as ambivalent and passive, but Charlotte ensured protection for her sibling when Brandenburg sided against Austria in the affairs of Bohemia and the Holy Roman Empire. At court, she favoured the Protestant party against the pro-Austrian party. She influenced her son to sympathize with the Protestant cause, and he came to have a great affection for his mother, closer than what was usually common during that age. She spent her last years at Crofton, where she died.

She was the mother of Frederick William (1620–1688), the "Great Elector".

Samuel Hartlib  
(1600-1662)

Samuel Hartlib, lived mainly in Dukes Place, London.

He was a polymath of German origin, who settled, married and died in England. He was an active promoter and expert writer in many fields, interested in science, medicine, agriculture, politics and education. He was a contemporary of Robert Boyle, whom he knew well, and a neighbour of Samuel Pepys in Axe Yard, London, in the early 1660s. He studied briefly at the University of Cambridge upon arriving in England. Hartlib is often described as an "intelligencer", and indeed has been called "the Great Intelligencer of Europe". His main aim in life was to further knowledge and so he kept in touch with a vast array of contacts, from high philosophers to gentleman farmers. He maintained a voluminous correspondence and much of this has survived, having been lost entirely from 1667 to 1945; it is housed in a special Hartlib collection at the University of

Sheffield in England. He gathered like-minded others: Dury, John Milton, Kenelm Digby, William Petty, and his own son-in-law Frederick Clod (Clodius). The "Hartlib circle" of contacts and correspondents, built up from around 1630, was one of the foundations of the Royal Society of London which was established a generation later, in 1660. The relationship, however, is not transparent, because Hartlib and close supporters, with the exception of William Petty, were excluded from the Royal Society when it was set up from 1660.

*Note:*

*His correspondence, which runs to over 25,000 Folios of original materials, came to the University Library in the 1960s.*

*The full-text electronic edition realises Hartlib's vision some 300 years later.*

*The project's objective was to create a complete electronic edition with full-text transcription and facsimile images of all 25,000 seventeenth-century manuscripts.*

*This seven-year project culminated in the publication in 1996 of two CD-ROMs by University Microfilms in Michigan.*

*An enlarged edition, incorporating many Hartlib materials from libraries around the world,*

*The papers and correspondence of Samuel Hartlib, known as the Hartlib Papers in Sheffield University, library in the special collections library.*

Fredrick William the Great  
Elector of Brandenburg  
(1620 -1688)

Frederick William<sup>17</sup> was Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, thus ruler of Brandenburg-Prussia, from 1640 until his death in 1688.

A member of the House of Hohenzollern, he is popularly known as "the Great Elector" (der Große Kurfürst) because of his military and political achievements.

Frederick William was a staunch pillar of the Calvinist faith, associated with the rising commercial class. He saw the importance of trade and promoted it vigorously.

His shrewd domestic reforms gave Prussia a strong position in the post-Westphalian political order of north-central Europe, setting Prussia up for elevation from duchy to kingdom, achieved under his son and successor.

Jeremias Elborough DD

Jeremias Elborough a Presbyterian, met Joseph Avery on 30 August 1644.<sup>69</sup> Appointed to Hamburg in 1630, he was removed by the influence of Laud in 1634 and succeeded by the Beaumont, a High churchman. But Elborough remained in Hamburg, accommodated himself to current views and was reinstated in 1640. Upon the fall of Laud in 1641, Elborough again reverted to Presbyterianism.

Elborough was so violently Republican 'that on Easter Monday 1649 he was assaulted by three Russians who had been hired by the Royalist faction in Hamburg, but escaped unhurt.

In the following year the Parliamentary envoy "Richard Bradshaw" arrived. He ordered Elborough to take the oath of engagement but Elborough refused on the grounds that he had received no instructions from England. Meanwhile the Royalist members of the community attended divine service held by a chaplain who had accompanied Sir John Cochran, Charles II's agent, to Hamburg. Despite Bradshaw's effort to have Elborough removed from Hamburg the latter returned, so Bradshaw and Guntry had to leave in 1656 and 1657.

At the Restoration Elborough would at first not recognize the Act of Uniformity and the new Book of Common Prayer but he compromised in a manner which offended the Puritan members of his congregation and drove them to break away and form a new congregation under the Puritan preacher Hammon.

Eventually Elborough was compelled to make greater concessions to the Act of Uniformity but he marked his displeasure by reading the services very irreverently.

With the arrival of a new envoy, Sir William Swan, Elborough was compelled to sign the "engagement" (1663) and to conform strictly to the established religion. Under these altered conditions he was able to retain his position for yet another

two years, but in 1665 he was accused of nonconformity and dismissed. He had been chaplain at Hamburg for 35 years, including the break of six years from 1634 to 1640.

Sir William Boswell

'Sir William Boswell, Ambassador to the Netherlands <sup>74</sup> met Joseph Avery in 1650. He was a native of Suffolk and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. [1] He was incorporated at Oxford University on 12 July 1608 and became proctor in 1624. He was one of the keepers of the state paper office.

In 1624 he was elected Member of Parliament for Boston in a by-election to the Happy Parliament. He was re-elected MP for Boston in 1625. Boswell subsequently entered the diplomatic service, and was appointed secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, then ambassador at The Hague. Boswell eventually succeeded Carleton in 1632. He was knighted at Bockstal near Baldock on 25 July 1633.

A large share of Sir William's attention while ambassador was taken up with the controversy between the Gomarists and the Remonstrants (Armenians). He continued the policy of Sir Dudley Carleton, and supported the rigidly Calvinist Gomarists against the Remonstrants. [This was for political reasons, and otherwise Boswell was an ally of William Laud.

He took a close interest in the émigré English churches in the Netherlands, and in 1633-4 helped John Paget intrigue against John Davenport. Charles I ordered Boswell to back Edward Misselden, influential in the Merchant Adventurers, against John Forbes.

In 1638 Boswell had a prosecution brought against John Canne. He was now poised against the Gomarists, and worked together with Remonstrants to combat Scottish Covenanter propaganda.

When the First English Civil War broke out, Boswell's efforts were directed towards preserving the neutrality of the Dutch. Despite the efforts of Walter Strickland, who was sent over by Oliver Cromwell to counteract his influence, he was quite successful in his political mission.

He could not prevent Parliament appealing to Dutch public opinion. Despite Boswell's appeals to the Dutch authorities to ban Parliamentary propaganda, it circulated widely in the Republic, and Boswell found himself compelled to respond by publishing royalist pamphlets.

Sir William was also a man of letters and a scholar, as is shown in his correspondence with John de Laet, which touches upon subjects ranging from Oriental literature and the compilation of an Arab dictionary to Edward VI's treatise 'De Primatu Papae,' and Sir Simon d'Ewes's Saxon vocabulary.

Edward Misselden  
(fl. 1608–1654)

Edward Misselden was an English merchant, and leading member of the writers in the Mercantilist group of economic thought. He argued that international movements of money and fluctuations in the exchange rate depended upon the international trade flows and not the manipulations of the bankers, which was the popular view at the time. He suggested that trading returns should be established for purposes of statistical analysis, so that the state could regulate trade with a view to obtaining export surpluses.

He was deputy-governor of the Merchant Adventurers' Company at Delft from 1623 until 1633 <sup>14</sup>. On his departure from England (October 1623) the East India Company invited him to act as one of their commissioners at Amsterdam to negotiate a private treaty with the Dutch; he had probably been employed by the Merchant Adventurers' Company in 1616 in a similar capacity.

He returned to Delft at the end of November 1624, and during the next four years he was again employed by the East India Company in the Amboyna matter. He was also entrusted with the negotiations on behalf of the Merchant Adventurers'

Company for a reduction of the duties on English cloth. Dudley Carleton, the English ambassador at the Hague, believed that he had been bribed by the Dutch, while the States-General, on the other hand, suspected him of compromising their interests by sending secret information to England, and confronted him (October 1628) with some of his letters. Misselden was aggrieved at his treatment, and declined to have anything further to do with the East India Company's affairs. His case was taken up by the privy council, and reparation was made (1628).

Misselden supported William Laud's schemes for bringing the practice of the English congregations abroad into conformity with that of the Church of England. The merchant adventurers at Delft were strictly Presbyterian, and John Forbes, their preacher, exercised great influence. Misselden's attempts to impose the Book of Common Prayer were met by plots to eject him from his position, and he and Forbes were bitterly opposed. **He was ultimately turned out, and the company chose in his place Samuel Avery, a Presbyterian.**

Two years later (1635) abortive attempts were made to obtain his election as deputy-governor at Rotterdam, and Charles I addressed a letter to the Merchant Adventurers' Company vainly recommending them to deprive Robert Edwards who was in the post. Behind this lay the fact that Misselden had furnished Philip Burlamachi with large sums for the king's service, and in May 1633, £13,000 remained unpaid.

Misselden was subsequently employed by the Merchant Adventurers' Company on missions. Around 1650 he was in Hamburg, and tried to make himself useful to the Parliamentary regime; but his reputation as a royalist told against him.

Theodore Haak  
(1605-1690)

Theodore Haak (1605 in Neuhasen – 1690 in London) was a German Calvinist scholar, resident in England in later life and became a naturalised Englishman. Haak's communications abilities and interests in the new science provided the backdrop for convening the "1645 Group", a precursor of the Royal Society.

Although not himself known as a natural philosopher, Haak's engagement with others facilitated the expansion and diffusion of the "new science" throughout Europe. Haak's language skills were used in translation and interpretation and his personal correspondence with the natural philosophers and theologians of the day, including Marin Mersenne and Johann Amos Comenius; he facilitated introductions and further collaborations. Beginning in 1645 he worked as a translator on the Dutch Annotations Upon the Whole Bible (1657).

In 1625, at the age of twenty, Haak embarked for England where he visited Oxford and Cambridge Universities. A year later he returned to Germany and spent the next two years in Cologne, where he regularly met in secret with other Protestants for religious gatherings. He brought back from England a copy of Daniel Dyke's *Mystery of Self-Deceiving*, which he shared with his Protestant spiritual circle. This volume was also Haak's first work in English to German translation, completed in 1638 under the title *Nosce Teipsum: Das Grofse Geheimnis dess Felbs-betrugs*.

In 1628 Haak returned to England and spent the following three years at Oxford, but left in 1631 without a degree. Shortly after, he was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Exeter but never took full orders. He lived for a short time in Dorchester but by 1632 left the countryside for London with the intention to return to Germany. His plans, however, were interrupted when he received a letter from the exiled ministers of the Lower Palatinate seeking his assistance with raising funds and influencing English Protestant clergymen in their cause.

It was Haak's Calvinist heritage, language abilities, and presence in London that brought him to the attention of the Palatinate's ministers. When this task was completed, Haak returned to Heidelberg in 1633; but, with war still ravaging Germany, Haak again, left this time for Holland. In 1638 at the age of thirty-three, Haak enrolled at the University of Leyden, where many of his relatives had already studied.

By this time, Haak was becoming well known as a gentleman-scholar with independent means and excellent family connections. In 1634, Haak had formed an advantageous and lifelong relationship with Samuel Hartlib, a fellow German expatriate in London.

Since 1636 Hartlib had been in frequent correspondence with Johann Amos Comenius, who forwarded to Hartlib his manuscript, *De Pansophia*. In 1638 when Haak returned to England, he found his friend Hartlib engaged, intellectually and logistically, with Comenius and another Calvinist intellectual, John Dury (1596–1680).

Haak had diplomatic engagements in Denmark, and had started on his more ambitious translation work, including an English translation of the Dutch *Annotations upon the Whole Bible*, to which he was commissioned by The Westminster Assembly 1645

One year after the founding of the Society, Haak was formally entered as a member in 1661 and in fact is listed as one of the 119 original fellows.

Haak's work with the Royal Society was similar to the work that had so far engaged him throughout his life—translation, correspondence, and diffuser of knowledge.

Haak died on 9 May 1690, at the home of Frederick Flare, a friend, cousin and S.R.S., in the Fetter Lane area of London. His life is "a study of the seventeenth century world in all its complexities of politics, new scientific discoveries, and intellectual strivings" both in England and abroad. His networks evidence the "formal and informal institutional arrangements, and social relationships" that were key to developing "the new philosophy" during the Scientific Revolution

# Chapter 4

## Working with the Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg – Part 1

1618 - 1638	<p>Joseph Avery became court secretary for the merchant adventurers <sup>15</sup></p> <p>Directory of Court Secretaries .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Joseph Avery (1618-1638)</li> <li>2. Henry Parker Gestorben 1650- 2)</li> <li>3. Samuel Misselden (1650-1676)</li> <li>4. William Aldersey (1676-1730-4)</li> <li>5. Samuel Free (1730-1733)</li> <li>6. Friedrich von Hagedorn (1733-1754)</li> <li>7. John Manning* (1754-1765)</li> <li>8. Dr. med Colin Rofs (1765-1772)</li> <li>9. Samuel Free (1773-5)</li> <li>10. Dr. med. Colin Rofs (1773-1793)</li> <li>11. John Coleman (1793-1806).</li> </ol> <p><b>Table 3 – Court secretaries of Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg</b></p> <p>When he became court secretary <sup>15 16</sup> Joseph Avery had three servants to support him.</p> <p>Many of the merchant adventurers had their wives with them or came after them when they had settled, “ secretary Avery, who has children here are born<sup>13</sup>”.</p>	Hamburg
1620	<p>In 1620.<sup>18</sup> “Gore ( Richard,(c.1554-1622), who was already governor from 1607 to 1611 ,was in Stade with Joseph Avery, who was later royalist resident and head of the company. The contract with Stade was signed by 1618”. The contract was to enable the Merchant Adventurers to have access to the Hanseatic League, city of Stade</p> <p><i>Note: GORE, Richard (c.1554-1622), of Bow Lane, London. In 1604-11, Member of Parliament for City of London . Gore went to live at Hamburg in connection with the merchant adventurers and lived there before his death in 1622.</i></p> <p><i>Stade: ( city in Lower Saxony). It is located roughly 45 km (28 mi) to the west of Hamburg .</i></p>	Hamburg
1628-1635	Joseph Avery also had a diplomatic Service Record for the one dated 1 February 1626 to 31 December 1635 he was in Hamburg, Stuart Kingdoms. <sup>22</sup> in the capacity of resident and diplomat	Hamburg
13 <sup>th</sup> March 1630	Frances Avery, Joseph Avery's wife, obtained a diplomatic travel pass enabling her to travel to Hamburg. On this journey she was accompanied by with two children and three maid-servants.	Hamburg
1632	Joseph Avery acts as a negotiator for Elizabeth Stuart, the Queen of Bohemia with her uncle Christian IV king of Norway & Denmark in obtaining some things , mainly jewellery as a beneficiary of her grandmothers will, Sophie of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (1557 -1631) German queen of Denmark and Norway	
1638 - 1643	From 1638 to 1643 Joseph was a court Master ( Deputy-Governor) for the Company of Merchant Adventurers in the English Parish, Hamburg <sup>43</sup>	Hamburg

## Chapter 5

### Joseph Avery acting as a private negotiator for The Queen of Bohemia

Notes:

*The following letters are the translated from the original correspondence (from French) versions of the correspondence of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia. Reference: "The Correspondence of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Vol. II: 1632–1642, ed. Nadine Akerman (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011)".*

Notes:

*Elizabeth Stuart, the Queen of Bohemia was in exile in the Hague in the Netherlands. Her grandmother, Sophie of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (1557 -1631) German queen of Denmark and Norway, mother of Anne of Denmark and Christian IV now King of Denmark and Norway, (Elizabeth Stuart's uncle) became the effective executor of her will. Elizabeth wished to receive items as a beneficiary of the will. These items included jewellery.*

*Elizabeth Stuart had not received anything from the will, even with Charles 1<sup>st</sup> (her brother) writing to their uncle (Christian IV).*

Letter 20: In April 1632 Christian IV writes to his niece Elizabeth Stuart, **saying that he had discussed a letter from Elizabeth stating her point of view, presented by Joseph Avery, with his commissioners (advisers) relating to the division of goods of his late mother.**

In a private capacity, **Joseph Avery is invited to negotiate on Elizabeth Stuart's behalf. In the following letters, to aid Joseph Avery's way through court politics, Elizabeth writes to eminent politicians advising that Avery is acting on her behalf and he will advise them of his intended actions and hope they will support him.**

Letter25 : Frederick Rantzau (1590 – 1645) , Norwegian Courtier.

Letter26 : Palle Rosencrantz (1588 – 1651) Danish politician

Letter27 : Christian Friis (1581 – 1639) Chancellor of Denmark

Letter28 : Iver Vind (1590 -1658) Danish Councillor, employed in the Chancellery

Letter 20 Christian IV to Elizabeth of Bohemia after 02/04/1632

TRANSLATION:

Madam our Niece

With regard to your letter of the 2nd of April from The Hague, presented by your deputy Mr Joseph Avery,<sup>1</sup> we have not only listened to your point of view, and have discussed it with the assistance of our commissioners, concerning the division of goods left by the late Queen of Denmark, our most honoured mother of happy memory. But we have also given him such resolution and offering as we estimate to be entirely conforming with equity, as he will give you fuller report, which we send back to you, beseeching you most affectionately to give him faith and credence. And having begged the Sovereign to maintain you always in good disposition and happy estate, we persevere in showing towards you more and more our most sincere affection, as being

Madam our Niece

Your most affectionate Uncle

<sup>1</sup> In Apr. 1632, Elizabeth would send Joseph Avery, Charles I's diplomatic agent to the Hanseatic towns, to Christian IV: see Letter 24. He had been commissioned to negotiate with the Danish crown about Sophie of Mecklenburg's inheritance. Avery began his career as Sir Robert Anstruther's secretary. During Anstruther's absence he had been *chargé d'affaires*. He was stationed at Hamburg but regularly undertook missions to the Danish court in Denmark (Bell DK42).

17 April 1632

Letter 24 Elizabeth in the Hague to Christian IV 17 April 1632

TRANSLATION:

My Esteemed Uncle,

Concerning the declaration which it has pleased you previously to give in writing to Baron Berka<sup>1</sup> of your good intentions in dividing the goods left by the late Queen of Denmark my very dear grandmother of most happy memory, with expression of the desire you have not to be pressed to satisfy any one of the heirs separately. And that the King of Great Britain my very dear brother will send somebody to Nycoping to the King the last day of the month of April old style to assist on his behalf and mine at this partition. And that therefore I address myself to him to receive my portion, not doubting that he as a just and equitable prince would give me all satisfaction concerning my portion. The King of Great Britain my said brother of his pure and frank goodwill, both to demonstrate to me his most entire affection, in consideration of this my present condition, has ceded to me and transported his right and his part in the said goods.<sup>2</sup>

And leaving with him his knowledge and advice, I now send the said Mr Joseph Avery his agent at Hamburg to present you these letters of mine,<sup>3</sup> to receive your command, and to be on my behalf at Nycoping on the designated day, or else at whatever other place it shall please you to determine, and to do by virtue of the power that I have given him all that is necessary and that the nature of this affair requires. Beseeching you most humbly not only to give him benign audience, but also to allow him to return with good and favourable speed according to the entire confidence I have placed in your singular goodwill towards me, which does not allow me to make this letter any longer than to assure you of my sincere devotion to your service of which I shall not fail to show the requisite proof

My Esteemed Uncle

Your most humble and most affectionate  
Niece and Servant  
Elizabeth

At The Hague, the 17/7 April 1632

17 April 1632

Letter 25 Elizabeth in the Hague to Rantzau 17 April 1632

TRANSLATION:

Monsieur

As I was sending Monsieur Avery to the King of Denmark, on a subject that he will represent to you more particularly, I thought it would not do justice to your merits to let him leave Hamburg where he ordinarily resides for the affairs of the King of Great Britain my brother,<sup>1</sup> without charging him with this note, to assure you of my goodwill towards you, and on the certainty that I have of yours. I pray most affectionately to favour his negotiation with your credit<sup>2</sup> so that he can have a good and happy issue. All the good offers that it will please you to contribute will be as many obligations for me to recognize and repay on all occasions, which I will do with as prompt a will as I remain

Monsieur

Your most affectionate friend  
Elizabeth

17 April 1632

Letter 26 Elizabeth in the Hague to Rosenkrantz 17 April 1632

TRANSLATION:

Monsieur

Monsieur Avery who I am sending to the King of Denmark on the subject of which he will inform you is charged with greeting you on my behalf and assuring you of my goodwill towards you, as also that in full confidence of yours I ask you most affectionately to favour his negotiation,<sup>1</sup> in order that it may have the outcomes for which I hope. I will thereby hold the deepest of obligations towards you for which I will compensate you on all the occasions which provide me with the means to show you that I am

Monsieur

Your  
Elizabeth

From The Hague, the 17/7 April 1632.

<sup>1</sup> Presumably Palle Rosenkrantz (*Briefwisseling Grotius*, iii. 100), although there were several men by the name of Rosenkrantz in the Danish government.

<sup>2</sup> See Letter 20 n. 1.

17 April 1632

Letter 27 Elizabeth in the Hague to Friis17 April1632

TRANSLATION:  
Monsieur

The singular esteem in which I hold your merits, and the assurance that I have of your affection towards me would not allow me to send Monsieur Avery to the King of Denmark for the subject upon which I ask you to listen most particularly to him,<sup>a</sup> without confirming to you the desire I have to find occasion to give you proof of my goodwill, at one and the same time. Which I do most affectionately, and I ask you to favour his negotiation with all the power that you have, and to believe that you will find no one in the whole world more discerning of what she owes you

Monsieur Friis

From The Hague, 17/7 of April 1632.

<sup>a</sup> Christian Friis, Danish *Reichskanzler*.  
<sup>2</sup> See Letter 20 n. 1.

17 April 1632

Letter 28 Elizabeth in the Hague to Iver Vind17 April1632

TRANSLATION:  
Monsieur,

I am sending Monsieur Avery to the King of Denmark on business of mine. He is charged with greeting you on my behalf, and assuring you of my goodwill, as also of the confidence I place in yours. I beg you most affectionately to favour his negotiation<sup>1</sup> and believe firmly that on all occasions I will remember to recognize and to repay you for all the good offices it will please you to contribute, just as I desire to demonstrate to you that I am

17/7 of April 1632.

Notes:

Letter 30: In a letter to Sir Henry Vane (1613 –1662) (Later became Governor of Massachusetts.)

**She says that her brother (Charles 1) cedes his rights to his grandmother's goods to his sister the Queen of Bohemia. And says that Mr Avery have both commissioned that he can negotiate with their uncle Christian IV.**

(from letter, note: Sir Jacob Astley (Ashley) (1579 – 1652). A soldier, with the Danish arm and the Palatinate. After military service in Europe he often served as a courier between the court of Elizabeth of Bohemia at the Hague and Britain throughout 1632 and 1633.

22 April 1632

30. ELIZABETH in The Hague to VANE22 April 1632

Holograph, TNA, SP 81/38, fos. 154–5. No address. Endorsement fo. 155<sup>a</sup> in a modern hand: '22 April 1630' [sic]. In answer to an untraced letter of 29 Mar. 1632, style unknown.

Honest Harry, your daughter<sup>1</sup> and Megue Ashbournhames<sup>2</sup> going for England did hinder me from writing to you the last weeke, the good newes of the taking of Donawert<sup>3</sup> the king writt to me from the place where he was lodged in the Baron of Faquers<sup>4</sup> house, I receiued it just as Megue went and so I writt it into England, your last to me was of the 29 of March, this weeke I haue receaued none of yours, I send you another cipher which I hope will haue better luck then the former I doe wonder my Brother in law,<sup>5</sup> did speake to you of his pension, for I haue long agone disuaded him from thinking of it, and so did the king who will be verie angrie to know that he desires it, I heare he is verie much altered, the Count Solmes<sup>6</sup> tells me so, I tolde the Princess<sup>7</sup> how you prepare to mock her with her countrie, but she saith you haue not witt enough to finde out *les gentille tres de son pays*<sup>8</sup> we looke both for your fairing<sup>9</sup> in great deuotion, not douting but that it will be some rare deuiss, and we will not faile to recompense it with one from hence,<sup>10</sup> we looke euerie day for the Duchesse of Bouillon<sup>11</sup> and the Ladie Strange, by whome we shall haue the certaintie of the truth of my Ladie Carleils being with childe, and they say that my Ladie Carnaruon is so to,<sup>12</sup> for Mon<sup>13</sup> de Venise<sup>14</sup> you shall be sure to haue him when you come espetiallie the day after the poste comes which persicution I haue now, I wish you woulde send him a faire faireing of good shoose and hatbands for he doth weare noe tall ones, though I heere euer once a weeke from<sup>from</sup> the king and some twice yett I pray continue to send me what [fo. 154<sup>a</sup>] newes you haue, I can assure you that the king is verie well satisfied with your actions there, and hath written to me how much he is beholding to you,<sup>14</sup> he is still as he was concerning his owne particullar the king of Sueden doth still vse him verie well,<sup>15</sup> when I know you haue receiued my cipher you shall haue more, I haue answere of my letters by little Jacob Ashley,<sup>16</sup> my deare Brother hath sent to my Vncle in a verie ample forme the cessation of his part of my Grandmothers goods to me, M<sup>17</sup> Auerie<sup>18</sup> hath both commission from vs both to treat with my Vncle about it, I hope when you follow the king of Suedens armie you will finde it at Munken,<sup>19</sup> where I think they are going, I confess I doe not pitie the Duke of Bauaria of all men, the king of Sueden doth but pay him, for what he lent vs,<sup>19</sup> by the next you shall haue all the newes out of England by my Ladie Strange if the winde holde, in the meane time I must tell you that if you doe not come home this way there will be no mercy for you, but a perpetuall warr therefore looke to it, and belecue me euer

Your most constant affection  
nat frend  
Elizabeth

the Hagh this 22/12 of April  
I pray lett me know where the Marguiss of Hamilton now is<sup>20</sup>

Notes:

Letter 35: Joseph Avery in Hamburg writes to Elizabeth Stuart saying that he had just received the letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> April ( now 17<sup>th</sup> May) due to delays in the

post. He thanks her for the trust that she has given him and appreciates the ground work that Charles 1<sup>st</sup> has done but is concerned by the attitude of the Danish Court.

Joseph Avery says he will do his utmost to fulfil Elizabeth Stuarts instructions. Avery advises that he does not know the current location of the King, Denmark or Holstein, but will find out. And then start on his journey to meet Christian IV. He will send letters via the Queens secretary and follow the Queens instructions, but will amend them if he finds some defect in obtaining the outcome the Queen desires.

11 May 1632

35. AVERY? [in Hamburg] to ELIZABETH

11 May 1632

Secretarial copy, TCD, MS 707/2, fo. 37. Endorsement: 'To the Queene of Bohemia dated Hamburg the 1/11 May 1632.'

Most gracious Queene

Your Ma<sup>ties</sup> Comands of the 17th present from the Haghe signified as well by your owne letters and instructions,<sup>1</sup> as by those othe<sup>r</sup> instruments and writings addressed vnto me, I haue in all dutifull & humble manner receiued; but they arriued not into my hands untill saterday in the euening; Fane the Post having bene exposed vnto very many difficulties on this passage, (as he tells me) not escaped them without much danger vnto his life.<sup>2</sup> I accompt it no small happinesse & honour vnto me to take knowledge of that trust & Confidence your Ma<sup>tie</sup> reposeth in me, & for it does returne vnto you all the thancke which a faithfull heart can expresse, assuring your Ma<sup>tie</sup>, that were my abilities answerable vnto the Zeale & devotion I beare vnto your Service, or could any paines or indeavours of mine (although neuer so troublesome, or hazardous to my selfe) procure a good successe vnto this business you haue benne now graciously pleased to charge me withall; your Ma<sup>tie</sup> should soone obtaine the full fruition of your hopes, & of that indeed which is indeed so justly your due. But, such is the nature of this affaire, (encumbered with so many difficulties; (especially when I consider the present disposition of the Court of Denmarcke, & what a ground worke that King hath already laid by his declaration giuen the Baron Berka,<sup>3</sup> & his later letters to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> of great Brittain) as I feare the issue will no way sent vnto your desires. Howeuer I shall as in duty it becometh me faithfully employ my indeavours; & they shall be extended to the vtter most of my power; Almighty God vouchsafe his blessing thereupon It is doubtfull where the King of Denmarcke is at this present whither in Denmarck or Holstein; but the Governor of Gluckstadt<sup>4</sup> hath appointed to be here this day:<sup>5</sup> So that from him I shall know where to finde his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, & accordinglie purpose to proceed on my Jou<ney. I shall governe my selfe wholly in this affaire after the rules presented in your Ma<sup>ties</sup> instructione; & by my letters vnto your Secretarie,<sup>6</sup> & since an accompte from tyme to tyme of my proceedings; from...handes (with your Ma<sup>ties</sup> gracious permission) I shall also in all humility after your further will & pleasure for the...& cleaving of certaine...& defecte with in...of your instructions, I have thought upon for the better advancement of your service: all which I humbly referre vnto your Ma<sup>ties</sup> Consideration. Herewith I cease to be further troublesome and shall euermore rest Your Ma<sup>ties</sup> etc

<sup>1</sup> On 17 Apr. 1632, Elizabeth wrote several letters to the Danish crown to facilitate Avery's negotiation: see Letters 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

<sup>2</sup> The identity of Postmaster Fane has not been determined.

<sup>3</sup> For Christian IV's letter to Berka see Elizabeth's letter to Christian IV of 17 Apr. 1632 (Letter 24).

<sup>4</sup> Christian von Pentz had been governor of Glückstadt since 1629.

<sup>5</sup> Hamburg was close to Glückstadt, on the banks of the river Elbe.

<sup>6</sup> Nethersole.

Notes:

Letter 37: Fredrick is in Munich and has written a very long letter to his wife, Elizabeth Stuart saying he had received a series of weekly letters .  
( Later in November 1632 Frederick died unexpectedly from the plague at Mainz while on perpetual military campaign )

He provides her with information about his travels and the losing war in the Palatinate. **He goes on to say that she must be thank the King of England for giving up his grandmother inheritance. And that she did well in geting the services of Joseph Avery and says "he is a Most honest man".**

He then mentions Nethersole (Sir Francis Nethersole (1587–1659) English diplomat, secretary to the Electress Elizabeth Stuart) who he thinks should serve with the King of England, but not make an Ambassador but resident at best. Further into the letter he says that the Duke of Hamilton arrived with his secretary who brought another letter from Elizabeth Stuart. . He says he awaits the King (Charles 1st) to formally give up the inheritance and his desire to help Frederick. He wishes Elizabeth to invest the inheritance so that she can pay off her debts.

He then mentions his daughter who he hopes will be beautiful and so make a good matrimonial match. He says there are suitors who are bidding for her hand in marriage.

He finishes by discussing the politics of the region.

## TRANSLATION:

My most dear heart,

This morning as we were about to leave Freising I had the satisfaction of receiving four of your dear letters of 5/15, 8/18, 19/29 of April, and 2 of May. I thank you most warmly for the pains you take in writing to me so assiduously. I see from that you do not forget me. Believe me that I think of you continually and that I am impatient to see you again. It pains me that as yet I see so little likelihood. Affairs are going rather badly in the Palatinate. If the King of Sweden could be there with God's help he would easily beat down the arrogance of the Spanish. There are still some good troops there but it seems that the leaders do not get on very well, and Horneck's cowardice in surrendering Speyer when help

was close by causes a great deal of misery. That will cost him his head according to the King.<sup>17</sup> The Queen is expected to come here or to Ulm or to Nuremberg. We are only two steps away from Munich and perhaps I shall still date this letter from there, since there is no indication that they will put up any resistance.<sup>18</sup> The duke has withdrawn all his men from there. I think that the King of Sweden will advance no further for the time being. Mr Vane is at Augsburg, where he is ordered to await the King.<sup>19</sup> We stayed for a day at Freising;<sup>20</sup> it is a very beautiful place. The house is not very beautiful but the view is very pleasant and

the deer come right up to the house. You can see Munich from there and as far as the mountains of Tyrol, which are still covered with snow. The bishop<sup>21</sup> fled the town and paid 20,000 *R. taler*. There is a very beautiful church, but the Duke of Bavaria's men carried off the best paintings. Yesterday a messenger came from Lower Saxony who said that Pappenheim had been defeated by General Tott and Duke Franz Karl<sup>22</sup> and that he was hemmed in in Stade.<sup>23</sup> Others say exactly the opposite, so that we are between hope and fear. The King of Sweden does not trust the Elector of Saxony, there being a great deal of familiarity between Wallenstein and Arnim.<sup>24</sup> I do not dare write everything because it is too dangerous. That is why I recount only what has already happened. The King is still suffering from shingles but is getting better and he has been walking and riding on horseback. He is a gallant prince, one does not weary of his company.

May God preserve him. I am very pleased that my letters have been reaching you and that the portraits I sent you by the Count of Solms pleased you.<sup>25</sup> You are much beholden to the King your brother for his giving up to you the inheritance of your grandmother. You did very well to employ Monsieur Avery.<sup>26</sup> He is a most honest man. If the Duke of Simmern had asked counsel of the King of Bohemia, he would not have made that proposition to the ambassador of His Majesty [Charles I].<sup>27</sup> I am not upset that he is not with the King of Bohemia. I hope that he will follow the wife of the King of Sweden. He would have done better to have stayed in Berlin. I fear that the King of France distracts the Prince of Orange with various treaties to stop him going into the field.<sup>28</sup> It would be very good if he were there already, because in that case the Infanta could send as many troops as she liked. You will have heard news of the death of Tilly and of the poor Marquis of Baden on the same day.<sup>29</sup> Aldringen is recovering, it is said.<sup>30</sup> I am very happy that the false reports that have been made are clarified. I would hope that 29.10.25.70.55.d'31. [name?] had as much spirit as of loyalty, I would then have been most well served. I rejoice greatly at the happy delivery of the Princess of Orange.<sup>31</sup> Please convey to her my good wishes, and that I hope that in a year she may also give birth as happily to a son.<sup>32</sup> I wish very much that I were able to be if only for a day in the good company that you keep. I pray you to tell me if Madam Bouillon's nephew is as bizarre in his behaviour as he used to be.<sup>33</sup> I am astonished that Brutus has not come with the Countess of Löwenstein.<sup>34</sup> I assure you that I am extremely delighted to see that the King your brother demonstrates so much affection towards you and that you and Nethersole assure me that he is satisfied with me. God knows that I would be devastated to displease him or should ever forget the kindnesses I have received from him which I broadcast abroad everywhere. For the treaties between the King<sup>35</sup> and the King of Sweden, the ambassador wished he could obtain reasonable terms but it seems that they are proceeding in the same way as with that of the King of Spain, but that they are not inclined to progress that with the King of Sweden as the other.<sup>36</sup> I believe that Nethersole would do good service to the

King of England and to the King of Bohemia. It would not be necessary to appoint him ambassador but merely resident, for in that way he would have more access and be able better to follow the King of Sweden. But I do not at all approve the other proposition with Crofts. He departed with bad grace, and a brother and a sister in the same household and of their humour will achieve nothing worthwhile. You would soon tire of the situation, and afterwards would not know how to get out of it. I think that it would be better to leave the place empty for a while.<sup>37</sup> I am very happy that Rupert is in your good grace and that Charles is doing so well. Truly, they are most dear to me; God make me so happy as to be able soon to see you all again. I beg you to send my good wishes to Madam the Princess of Bouillon, to our Queen, [and to] Madam Strange. I am very sorry that her son is not yet better. I hope that before you receive this letter the Prince will be in the field. Having reached this point in writing, the Marquess of Hamilton has arrived and with him Horn,<sup>38</sup> who brought me your dear letter. I await for the King your brother to give up his entitlement to the inheritance. He shows you much affection, which cheers me very much, and even more to see your pleasure in what he desires to do for my good. I cannot thank you enough for this, but I could wish that you could receive this inheritance and could invest the sums and thereby little by little pay your debts, wanting nothing for you unless it be than that you should always love me as much as I love you. You can be well assured that no absence will ever cool my love for you, which is indeed perfect. I hope that your daughter will become extremely beautiful and that I will be able to find a good match for her. Count Maurice will not be very happy to have the Count of Hanau as his rival.<sup>39</sup> I think that neither one of them will have her and that Mr Hawtayne will keep her for his son.<sup>40</sup> As for the prospects of Crofts I think that they will change soon and that she will soon have another to serve her.<sup>41</sup> He is a very honest man. I will be very happy to act for him. I will write to the Prince as soon as I can. I visited the beautiful home of my good cousin<sup>42</sup> with the King this morning. The Marquess of Hamilton admired it and said he had never seen anything so beautiful. He has brought the best things but there are still more beautiful things which could readily be acquired for it, and even if the King of Bohemia could not maintain it the King of Sweden is still considering if he could maintain this place. The house is very well situated. If one had the time one could make it extremely lovely. A beginning has been made on it already. It is a delicious location and close to all sorts of hunting, there is a great deal of game. Mr Wake has sent me his secretary<sup>43</sup> but all his letters were taken on the road.<sup>44</sup> But according to what he tells me it seems that they were about the matter of the brother of the Duke of Saxe<sup>45</sup> for the Elector of Mainz. But the King of Sweden will not readily surrender it. He says that the Pope approves.<sup>46</sup> I am very pleased that the King of France is more affectionate towards the King of Bohemia than in the past.<sup>47</sup> I began this letter yesterday. I will finish, assuring you that I love you perfectly and that I will be for my whole life

**Notes:**

*In June 1632 In a letter written in Munich to Elizabeth Stuart , gave the location of where the protestant armies were marching . He says that the Elector of Saxony had left Prague. He also says he has received letters written by her that gives him the good news that the Prince of Orange had besieged Maastricht and was in Cologne. He says that Sir Henry Vane was not there and says that Vane had written an imperious letter to the King of Bohemia, which he thinks Charles 1st had not instructed him to do.*

**Fredrick says he is impatient to know what Joseph Avery had accomplished with Elizabeth Stuarts affairs.**

*Finally he mentions that the army on the way to join the Duke of Bavaria may be short of provisions until they reach the Elector of Saxony.*

## TRANSLATION:

My most dear heart

I wrote to you the 11th of this month from Donauwörth.<sup>3</sup> We left there on the 14th and arrived that evening at Ditzfurt, the 15th at Pleinfeld and yesterday I reached this town to dine with the Duke Franz Karl<sup>4</sup> and the Duke of Holstein.<sup>5</sup> The King has marched as far as Schwabach and this evening he will be at Fürth, a league from here. I believe that he will go by way of the bishopric of Bamberg going to the assistance of the Elector of Saxony, who has lost Prague.<sup>6</sup> I expect to go with him to see what God wishes to send for my good. I saw your cousin the wife of Duke August here.<sup>6</sup> I dined with her last night. She is a good Princess. She has quite an attractive complexion, but for the rest there is nothing excessive. Just now I received two of your letters of the 1st and 3rd of this month. I am extremely delighted with the happy progress of the Prince of Orange. They report from Cologne that he has besieged Maastricht<sup>7</sup> and that Hendrik van den Bergh has withdrawn to Liège.<sup>8</sup> Catharina<sup>9</sup> will be very happy because now she will be able to see him more often. I beg you to inform me who will take over the command of Count Ernst<sup>10</sup> and what you learn on the subject of the envoy of Mr de Saint-Chaumont.<sup>11</sup> I am sorry that Dupont was not able to obtain anything in France.<sup>12</sup> The Marquess of Hamilton had already told me of the marriage of Weston's son. It was for that reason that the brother has been made grandee of Spain.<sup>13</sup> Greed reigns in those quarters. I do not expect the Queen of Bohemia to ask the time of day from such.<sup>14</sup> Mr Vane is not here. He will be well pleased to be a grandfather.<sup>15</sup> He wrote a very imperious letter to the King of Bohemia a few days ago. I cannot believe that the English king instructed him to do so. The King of Bohemia has not replied but has sent a verbal message that [the English king] has always shown great respect to the King of Bohemia and will do so in the future also, and that he would be sorry to give him just subject for discontentment. If he had such occasion why had he not made it known to the King of Bohemia at Augsburg.<sup>16</sup>

There are some strange people around the King [of England]. There is a strange article in the conditions of the treaty with the King of Sweden, which he never wished for, namely that if the King [of England] failed to give the money promised to the King of Sweden, the Palatinate [?] would remain his as surety for it. I told Sir Henry Vane that if that was put in [to the treaty] then the King [of England] was giving great offence to the King of Bohemia who in that case would rather that the King [of England] did not negotiate for the King of Bohemia.<sup>17</sup> He promised that he would make no mention. It would be no bad thing if you mentioned this to Netherlands if you understand my meaning. I fear that Weston is no friend of ours. I am assured that Madam Bouillon strongly wishes us well. I do not yet know what the Marquess of Hamilton will resolve. He is in the process of reforming his entourage. I think he will continue to follow the king for a time<sup>18</sup> if the treaty is brought to a conclusion. The King of Sweden had resolved to send Camerarius to England.<sup>19</sup> There are few who are competent and he does not trust them all. I am impatient to know what Avery has done concerning your affairs.<sup>20</sup> I shall be very happy to have portraits of my children. I hope that I may receive them safely. Until now the postal service is working well. I hope they will grow up to be virtuous individuals. I saw the old Marchioness of Ansbach who is from Luneburg.<sup>21</sup> Simon serves me well<sup>22</sup> as do my other valets but my lackeys are almost worthless and Utenhoven<sup>23</sup> full of fleas. I see that the wealth comes mostly to Cromwell. He could not do better than to marry the widow. I hope to see Madam my mother on this trip.<sup>24</sup> I am astonished that the Muscovites are staying so long at The Hague, if the States are still paying their expenses that must be costing them dear. Henderson brought me your letter. He is made to serve Holland.<sup>25</sup> I find him as personable as in the past. All that is needed is little Apsley as governor<sup>26</sup> and Rogiers as instructor.<sup>27</sup> I do not know what I should do with him and how to get rid of him. It is said that Pappenheim is coming to join the Duke of Bavaria. I fear that the army will be extremely short of provisions until they reach the country of the Elector of Saxony. I will write to you as often as I can, my thoughts are continually with you, whom I love with all my heart as being

My dear and only heart

Your most faithful friend and most affectionate servant  
Frederick

## **Chapter 6**

### **Working with the Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg – Part 2**

Joseph Avery becomes the Court Master of the merchant adventurers in Hamburg

Directory of Court Masters (Deputy-Governors).

1. Richard Gore (1611-1615, 1617-1622)
2. William Cradock (?) (1616)
3. Edward Bennet (1630- 1638)
4. Joseph Avery (1638 -1643)
5. Isaac Lee (1643 -1650)
6. Richard Bradshaw (1650-1654) (Resident)
7. Frances Townley (1655)
8. George Watson (1656-1658 ?)
9. John Gilbert (1658 -1660)
10. William Mead oder Meadow (1660- 1664)

**Table 4 : Court Masters of the Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg**

*June 22 1662*

*In an unsigned note, at Whitehall London, from Edward Nicholas to Clarendon – there is a reference to Joseph Avery'*<sup>77</sup>

*Whitehall*

Transmits extract of letter received by him from France, adding 'I doubt not but your lord knows who Mr Crofts is'. Sir William Swann wishes to be resident, not agent for Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg at daily allowance of 40s., (*equivalent of £297.00 at 2021 values*) whereas [his predecessor] **Joseph Avery was nominated for Hamburg at 20s. only**; desires advice.

Followed by Minute by Clarendon:

**'The King grants nothing to Sir William Swann but which Avery had'.**

Reference: The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 82/10/146

Description:

Folio 146: Unsigned note from Nicholas to Clarendon.

*Note: Sir William Swan of Southfleet, was related to Joseph Avery by marriage. Sir William married Utricia, sister of Elizabeth Avery (Ogle)*

22 December 1640

*A receipt from Samuel Avery on behalf of his brother to Samuel Hartlib for monies owed by John Dury to Joseph Avery. Hartlib collected the monies and passed it on to Samuel Avery to cancel the loan.*

*London*

of Mr Samuel Hartlib in full }  
 payment of sixty Reich dollars due to my } l s d  
 brother Mr Joseph Avery from Mr Dury } 11.00.10  
 the sum of eleven pounds ten pence: }  
 In London the 22th December: 1640. I say

per Samuel Avery

1650

*A personal observation:*

*In Hamburg circa 1650, the politics of the day in England affected the English community in Hamburg causing a lot of animosity between the*

Hamburg

*various political and religious groups. As the politics of religion were evolving in Britain. Each group trying to impose their views on communities in Europe, both in Holland and in Germany the existing Hamburg community were receiving merchants with wide religious views. And in a country associated with Lutheran doctrines. And further southern Europe embattled with the Holy Catholic church. Joseph Avery, often had to steer a middle ground with these various factions.*

# Chapter 7

## Joseph Avery's mission to the court of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg

*Notes:*

*Much of the instruction in the following report were developed by . Sir Edward Nicholas ,Secretary of State to Charles I & Charles II. These Instructions were written 12 months before Samuel Avery was given the formal letter of Introduction, from Charles I to the Great Elector , written at Windsor Castle, 23 January 1642.*

*The background to the diplomacy by England, was mainly due to members of the Stuart family being in royal office in many north European countries.*

*And England was beginning its own internal strife at the time.*

*Fredrick William of Brandenburg the great elector was a Calvinist At the time there were many European wars. Mainly Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor, and a member of the Habsburg family.*

*Fredrick William of Brandenburg, slowly took over the states of Northern German, including Prussia and removing the Swedes from Poland*

*In 1648, the treaty of Westphalia effectively ended the wars. This resulted in*

*Germany became further divided, the wars of religion ended, the beginning of the rise of France as dominant European power, and the balance of power diplomacy in Europe.*

*With this background, and to be involved with the politics of Europe, Joseph Avery was sent as a diplomatic agent, on behalf of the crown with instructions to approach various court officers and a second set of instructions to the Electress palatine dowager, These instructions are of support for Elector of Brandenburg and the Princess Louisa Palatine, and seeking her advice on how the endeavour can be supported.*

23 January 1641

*Details relating to the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector these details are in a document called 'INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR TRUSTY AND WELBELOVED' and written at Windsor Castle.<sup>45</sup>*

Windsor  
Castle

*As soon as you have presented our letters of Credence to the Elector of Brandenburg and his Mother, our will and command is:*

*That you shall represent to the said Elector how much we were displeased to understand the difficulties which were made in Poland about his Investiture of Prussia; as also our great contentment to hear they were passed over and ended to his satisfaction.*

*Whereupon (according to our wonted affection to that Electoral House, and our singular estimation of his Person) we could not forbear to congratulate with him, both for the expedition of the said business and his safe return out of Poland. And so much the rather for the great hope, generally conceived of him, that, with the increase of his power and authority, he will endeavour the restoration of the true religion, so much oppressed, and of the public peace in Germany.*

*Whereas we have been particularly informed by our Ambassador from Ratisbone of the intimate correspondence between him and the said Elector's Ministers, expressed by their endeavours, both in council and action, to advance the negotiations of our said Ambassador, and of the*

Deputies from our nephew the Elector Palatine: And more especially, of the Commission given them, by the said Elector, to follow the Imperial Court to Vienna; thereto further and assist the particular Treaty, concerning the Electoral Palatine House:

Whereby we are sufficiently assured of his entire affection to the said House and of his desire to have the ancient honour there of restored, you shall therefore in our name render our due thanks to the said Elector, and desire him to proceed in his laudable Intentions by furthering all things that may conduce to the resettlement of the Electoral Palatine House, the maintaining of the Reformed Religion, and the general Peace and tranquillity of the Empire, which will not only bind the said House in all thankful obligations, but we shall also, upon all occasions, be ready to acknowledge the same; and join with him, in all ways, for the compassing of so good and honourable a work. You shall also, in our name, salute the Electress Dowager of Brandenburg, Mother to the said Elector, and with due terms insinuate unto her the great respects we bear to the Elector her Son, and to the prosperity of his House, which made us dispatch you expressly thither, to represent our Affections and concurrence with the Interests of the same.

EDW. NICOLAS

*(Sir Edward Nicholas (4 April 1593 – 1669) was an English office holder and politician who served as Secretary of State to Charles I and Charles II.)*

23 January 1641

*Further details relating to the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector. This follow up document entitled ,INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR TRUSTY AND WELBELOVED JOSEPH AVERY, EMPLOYED BY US TO THE ELECTRESSE PALATINE DOWAGER, WHICH YOU ARE TO SHOW UNTO HER AND CRAVE HER FURTHER ADVICE THEREIN.'*<sup>46</sup>

Windsor  
Castle

*Notes:*

*For his mission Joseph Avery was given a second set of instructions to the Electress palatine dowager, These instructions are of support for Elector of Brandenburg and the Princess Louisa Palatine, ( Charles' niece) and seeking her advice on how the endeavour can be supported.*

*Joseph Avery, was instructed to visit Sigmund von Gotz , chancellor of Brandenburg and unnamed advisors and acquaint them with the details of the report to Elector of Brandenburg and to take notice of any advice that they can give him relating to any treaties relating to the house of Palatine*

*In time this all leads to the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.*

I (one)

After you have discharged the former instructions to the Elector of Brandenburg and his Mother, our will and pleasure is, that you shall repair in private to the Dowager Electress Palatine, and when you have presented our letters of Credence to her, and performed the due Compliments in our name; you shall signify unto her that upon an intimation from her, of a match to be endeavoured between the Elector of Brandenburg and the Princess Louisa Palatine our niece, we have commanded you in the first place, to present her our thanks, and give her all manner of assurance, how willong we are to join with her, in furtherance of the same; and then with all to desire her advice and council how to proceed onwards there in, which by our special command you are to follow, that nothing might be done without her direction.

II (two)

You shall visit the Chancellor Gotz, (*Sogmundt von Götz (1576–1650) was the Calvinist chancellor*) or the two leuchars, and whom else the

said Electress shall appoint; and acquaint them with the scope of your other Instructions to the Elector of Brandenburg; letting them know, that although the bonds of blood and interest (which point of interest you may enlarge and amplify) have induced the Elector their master to express his forwardness to further and advance the particulars contained in your said instructions; yet we have given you express order, to take a special notice of their good councils therein ; to thank them for it, and desire the continuance thereof, wherein their former wisdom and integrity, hath given us great reason to consider.

And in case the particular treaties, now transferred to Vienna, concerning the Electoral Palatine House, should prove either fruitless or deceitful, that we desire their sound advice and cooperation by what other means the just restitution thereof might be laboured and obtained, and work not only advantageous to the whole Empire and all the Protestant parties, but more particularly to the Electoral House of Brandenburg, upon which the whole burden might otherwise fall and remained.

Their enemies seeming to aimed at the utter extirpation of the Religion they professed, which design would be much hindered by the restitution of the Electoral Palatine House, whereby it might be so Firmly united with that of Brandenburg that upon all occasions the one might second the other. We therefore judge it useful and expedient that some sort means be sound out timely to oppose such dangerous designs. And for the better effecting thereof you shall represent unto the said Ministers that we are willong to contribute there unto by joining with the House of Brandenburg in a nearer Alliance, which may belatedly and happily brought to passé by a marriage between the said Elector and our niece Louisa Princesses Palatine, daughter of our only dear sister, she being a lady professing the same religion with him and equal to any in all germanic for her princely qualities and extraction of her blood : And you shall further add, (as need required) that the present oppression of the Palatine House ought not to be any impediment hereunto ; for besides that the restitution there of be now more earnestly intended and hoped for than heretofore, the Elector of Brandenburg, among other advantages arising from this Alliance, may be confidently assured of our Constant savour and countenance towards all his affaires and interests. More particularly you shall assure them that is needs be we shall not stick to employ our credit and mediation with the States General of the United Provinces and Prince of Orange, whereby we hope to procure the said Elector more profited and satisfaction out of the Land of Clue than hitherto he hath enjoyed, and shall also be ready to assist him in the peaceable possession of his Rights and titles is any should attempt to deprive or molest him therein. You shall moreover assure them that when the provisional partition between the said Elector and Duke of Newburg of the lands of Golick, Clue and Bergh shall happen to expire, we will be ready to assist him by our best mediation either in his just claimed to the entire possession of the said Lands, in regard of the inequalities of the present division, or else, in any Treaties he shall be willong to entertain, to procure him a better and more reasonable accommodation. As also that we shall employ our best offices and intercession with the Sweden's concerning his hereditary lands in Poker in any such Manner as the said Elector shall desire or think convenient. And lastly that in all other matters which they can propound or thick upon, wherein we may give a further testimony of our friendship to the said Elector, we shall Most willongly entertain any overture thereof and take such resolution as may best conduce to his contentment.

EDW. NICHOLAS.

23 January 1641

*Details relating to the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector .  
Another instruction to Joseph Avery. 'A PRIVATE INSTRUCTION FOR  
OUR TRUSTY AND WELBELOVED JOSEPH AVERY TO BE KEPT  
SECRET TO YOURSELF.'*<sup>47</sup>

Windsor  
Castle

*Note:*

*A private instructional message from Edward Nicholas to Joseph Avery  
said that should the Dowager agree to the proposal that he should use  
his "diplomatic dexterity" make the marriage suggestion separately to  
any important "councillors" and on acceptance from them how to  
positively use their political positions complete successful negotiations.*

23rd January, 1641

When you have showed the foresaid Instructions to the Electress Palatine Dowager (according to our command) and taken her advice and direction how to carry yourself therein, you shall then by the like dexterity propound the same to the said several councillors apart, and is you find them to approve thereof, and be willong to co-operate with us in the foresaid intent, you shall encourage them all and severally therein by giving them assurance in our name, how well we shall take their good offices and endeavours as very acceptable unto us. Or else, is the said Elector shall incline to give them larger Commission or desire himself to treat and communicate therein, we do then hereby authorize you to treat with the said Elector or any of his Commissioners and to conclude with them according to your Instructions, giving us a full and frequent account of your negotiation therein.

EDW. NICHOLAS.

Windsor Castle : 23rd January, 1641.

20 May 1641

*Joseph Avery writes to Samuel Hartlib*<sup>44</sup>

Hamburg

Worthy Sir.

I am so far indebted unto you for your extraordinary courtesies unto me a stranger, and the savours you have done me by the free imparting of your good advertisements, as I know not which way to acquitted myself, or after what manner to express my thankfulness; either unto yourself, or towards good Mr Duryea who is the author of this my happiness on your acquaintance & correspondence.

I should have shewed you before now how much I esteemed it, but that I have bene perplexed a little how it might be best continued, and settled. for in respect of my Brothers absence from London oftentimes, both your & my letters, by his addressee, may be kept up too long ere they come unto our hands; as hath happened with some of yours.

Now therefore I have taken a course with my good friend Mr Ion Bowater Merchant, to undertake the case and speedier addressee of whatsoever you shall please to send me. who will also deliver you this letter, together with a small vessel of sturgeon; which I would entreat you to accept as a small testimony of my affection, Upon Mr Dury intimation to me of your good Brothers distressed condition, procured a small release for him here of the Companies; and have caused the same to be sent unto him at Riga.

Is I knew any other way whereby to express myself toward him, or you, or any friend of yours, you should find me most ready, and shall doe whomsoever you shall have opportunities.

I shall entreat you to deliver the enclosed to good Mr Dury, with the remembrance of my best love & respects. And unto him, and you both I should have written more at large; but that the passing gives me no more time, then let him & you both know, that I ever remained

Your Most affectionate friend & servant  
Hamburg the 20th May anno 1641  
J. Averie

To my very worthy friend,  
Mr Samuel Hartlib,

Dwellong in the Dukes place.  
In London.

on 1 June 1641

Authored by, W. S. REDDAWAY, M.A.<sup>#</sup>, "THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT ELECTOR", details activities relating to the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector in June 1641.<sup>48</sup>

BRANDEN  
BURG

Note:

<sup>#</sup>William Soddian Reddaway ( 1872 – 1949) was a Cambridge academic and author. At the time State Papers relating to English diplomacy with the Great Elector were not published . Previously unpublished English State Papers to provide knowledge of the history and policy of Brandenburg during the first years of the rule of Frederick William the Great Elector: that is, from December 1640 to about the year 1643. :“

Notes:

In this document Joseph Avery is mentioned many times, (highlighted). The details also give some details of his movement around Europe and also what others thought about him  
For example: “To the ' Winter King ' and his son he is ' tres-honneste homme , honest Mr. Avery”

*It is, easier to describe in general terms than to illustrate by the citation of isolated passages the impression of Brandenburg which these State Papers convey. It is the laborious establishment of a negative result great masses of writing on German affairs in which Brandenburg is usually ignored or is mentioned only to be summarily dismissed.*

**Sir Thomas Rowe and his lieutenants, Curtis (William Curtius (1599–1678), 1st Curtius Baronet of Sweden, SRS), and Avery (Joseph), the agent of the Merchant Adventurers at Hamburg, were casting about on every side for help for their policy of Peace and Restitution, and to record the occasions on which they turned for a moment towards Brandenburg might be misleading were not for their silences also borne in mind.**

A few definite assertions of the impotence of Brandenburg may, however, be worthy of mention, as when on June I, 1641, the Emperor is moved by Frederick William to urge the Cardinal Insanta to pay her dowry to the widow (Elizabeth Stuart) of the Winter King,' since the Electorate of Brandenburg, where hitherto she has had some subsistence, plene sot exhaustus et inanitus (*trans. fully exhausted and empty* )?

**“ And some three months later (September 7, 1641) Avery(Joseph) writes apprehensively from Hamburg with regard to the prospect of a partial as opposed to a total amnesty:**

**“ I fear the Prince Elector of Brandenburgs vote and reasons (which hath been brave and constant still, as well as the Houses of Brunswick, Hessen, and the Towns, will be of as little force to hinder the publishing thereof. And is so, the Emperor and Duke of Bavaria will have sufficiently gained their ends at this Diet.”**

To the kindness of the Master of Peterhouse I owe (as well as several valuable suggestions) **the following notice of Mr. Avery, communicated by the archivist of the Hamburg Senate :**

“Joseph Averie erscheint bis 1612 als Secretairdes englischen Court in Stade, und sodann in gleicher Eigenschaft in Hamburgim J. 1618 ; als englischer Resident erscheint er wieder im J. 1633 ; und er wirdwieder als englischer Resident und Court-Master uon 1638 bis 1645 genannt.”

( Translation: **Averie appears as a Secretary until 1612 of the English Court in Stade, and then in the same capacity in Hamburg in 1618; he reappears as an English resident in 1633; and he will again named as English resident and court Master from 1638 to 1645.)**

**“To the ' Winter King ' and his son he is ' tres-honneste homme ' ' honest Mr. Avery-.**

9 June 1641

*'Bromley's Original Royal Letters, pp. 36, <sup>154</sup>:49 provides details of the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector 'Avery report , ' details the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector*  
50

BRANDE  
NBURG  
Hamburg

For the time being Frederick William acquiesced in these pretensions. He strove to live down to the position marked out for him, to sell his humility for what it was worth, to dare much in diplomacy, but to embrace a policy of adventure only when the participation of stringer powers had made it rather politic than adventurous.

**“Thus on June 9, 1641, Avery reports from Hamburg, a humble application from one of the Prince Elector of Brandenburg's Privy Councillors, who begs for the intercession of the King of Great Britain, not only with Sweden to procure Pomerania for his Master, but also with the States and Parliament of Poland. The king and crown of that country had (he said) demanded (i) the cathedral of Konigsberg and another church for the Catholics; (2) the settling of tolls in ' the Pillawe ' and the inspection over the same; (3) a double marriage, the sister of Poland to marry the Prince Elector and Prince Casimir to marry the Elector's sister; ' but (he said) they believed the latter match was moved only for the better advancing of the former,' while with regard to all these demands ' his Highness is resolved in no wife to admit or yield.' “**

The King of England did in fact put pressure on Poland to abate the first two demands. In the matrimonial affair the young Elector was his own best ally. In September, 1641, the French ambassador D'Auagour describes how at a court festivity ' the princess danced a graceful ballet to give him pleasure. But the Elector appeared in a dirty neckband and boots all worn on one side and muddy half up the leg, and altogether dressed with such negligence that the least observant could easily see that he had little heart for dancing in that company.'

The circumstances already passed in review the inflexible family policy of the Stuarts, their lack of force to render it effective, the willong clientele of Frederick William.

23<sup>rd</sup> June 1642

*A Letter from Charles 1 introducing Joseph Avery <sup>2</sup>.*

LETTER SIGNED ("CAROLUS R") AND WITH A ONE-LINE AUTOGRAPH SUBSCRIPTION, TO REDERICK WILLIAM, "THE GREAT ELECTOR" OF BRANDENBURG

This is the provision of a formal letter of introduction to his legate,

Joseph Avery, in Latin, in the italic hand of the poet Georg Weckherlin, the King's secretary, one page, Folio (290 x 190 mm), integral address leas, papered seal, Windsor, 23 January 1642, contemporary docketing in a German hand; series of contemporary "locking" slits, damp staining. Red morocco- backed solder.

*Catalogue Note;*

*A letter written to one of the Most renowned rulers of the seventeenth century in the German-speaking world, written on the eve of the English Civil War. Charles writes to introduce Joseph Avery, who had previously been royal agent in Hamburg, to the court of the Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia. This letter was written from Windsor just days after the King abandoned London following his sailed attempt to arrest Parliamentary leaders. The letter is in the hand of Georg Weckherlin, who acted as the King's Latin secretary and is now widely acknowledged as one of the Most notable German poets of the period.*



Figure11: Letter ("CAROLUS R") introduces Joseph Avery to Elector of Brandenburg

*Note:*

*This item was obtained by research on the Sotheby's auction site. This item was in a Sotheby's Auction Catalogue for an auction 02 December 2015 - 04 December 2015 starting at 10:00 AM EST New York*

The item from The Collection of Robert S Pirie Volumes I & II: Books and Manuscripts

Lot 169 Charles I

LETTER SIGNED ("CAROLUS R") AND WITH A ONE-LINE AUTOGRAPH SUBSCRIPTION, TO FREDERICK WILLIAM, "THE GREAT ELECTOR" OF BRANDENBURG

Estimate : 3,000 — 5,000 USD

LOT SOLD. 1,875 USD (Hammer Price with Buyer's Premium)

1642

**“All these contributed to bring about the mission of Avery in 1642, with the astounding proposal of a marriage which would have linked the young Elector with the fugitive and embroiled Palatine House. In the instructions (Appendix I., below) despatched by Nicholas from Windsor, the slender considerations that Charles could offer, a month after the episode of the five members, are marshalled with care only to be still further attenuated in revision. Appendix II. shows what Avery made of his task.”**

This fragmentary record of a preposterous mission seems to be the sole substantial contribution of our own State Papers to the history of the

relations between England and Brandenburg during the first years of Frederick William's rule. It may establish a claim on our attention, it is because of the supreme importance of the period of Brandenburg history which it illuminates, and because that period has received less than its due share of notice from historians. With regard to the whole of the Great Elector's forty-eight years of rule, indeed, English and American thought seems to find expression only in Carlyle's brief panegyric and the severe indictment of Mr. Herbert Tuttle. And even the wide-flung net of modern German research, represented in this case by the fourteen thousand quarto pages to which the 'Urkunden und Aktenstücke' (documents and documents) has already swelled even this has suffered our small fry to slip through its meshes. The omission is the more notable because in Paris and at The Hague the editors deplore a dearth of material for the diplomatic history of these early years which might enhance the value of what can be discovered in London.

*The book, "Britain, Denmark-Norway and the House of Stuart, 1603-1660" (East Linton, 2003 edition) by Steve Murdoch, University of the Highlands and Islands. He examines in chapter 5 "The Danes and the wars in the 3 kingdoms 1641 to 1649", the interaction between Charles I<sup>st</sup>, Scotland and the Danish King and the involvement of Joseph Avery (Averie)"*

July 1641	<b>"Joseph Averie, the long-serving Stuart resident in Hamburg, also had to suffer the indignity of having his status as Royal Envoy invalidated by Christian IV, a blow to both Averie and Charles I."</b> <sup>51</sup>	Denmark
20 September 1641 27th August	<p><i>Correspondence sent from Joseph Avery to Samuel Hartlib.</i><sup>44</sup> Worthy Sir.</p> <p>Your last of the 27th August, by our last Post, is come safely to my hands; and so are all those former papers which you were pleased to send me by one Bowaters addressee. which have, and doe still engage me so far unto you, as I know not which way sufficiently to express my thankfulness; which is all the returned I can send you for your curtesy &amp; paines, until I find an opportunity to make you a better requital . I can yet find but one Copy in this Towne of that irreconcilable Lutherans you desire; the rest are all sold, and so you see how good a mart we have here for such bad ware.</p> <p>We are like to have another shortly on the same subiect from Dr [Hunnius?] the superintendent of Lubeck, in answer unto that which honest &amp; worthy Mr Dury hath sent him. for I was lately told by a Holstein gentleman of our religion, that he understood it was almost ready for the press, and was fraught with such pestilent stuff, as were enough to kindle a new war, is there had been none before; and I doubt our Lutherans of this Towne (who are as rigid &amp; foolish as any, will walk also in his steps. God Almighty send them all more wife &amp; peaceable hearts; for they see not how they more &amp; more rush upon their ruin. I will send you some Copies hereof as soon as they see the light; and with more of that you desire, when I can get them. I send you now herewith the Bible you desired and do very willongly &amp; gladly embrace the opportunities of contributing unto so necessary &amp; pious a worked as the Parliament have Most happily set on footed. I send you withal two Copies of certain letters &amp; other writings, which the king of Denmark hath lately caused to be printed; whereby you will perceive that this king doth parler en haut to the Emperor; as he hath also at this time an army of 9 or 10 thousand men, within a dutch mile of this place. Yet all I believe he will do wile but to hold himself defensive, to free his old and new acquired territories from einquartirung, much threatened by the</p>	Hamburg Hamburg & Dukes Place London

Imperialists, in case they give the Swedes a blow, which they are like to do, voles God Almighty hinder it not by some extraordinary accident. But our Hamburgers begin also to be in some alarmed to see him so near them, who owed them so little good will. Of both these papers thus published by the King of Denmark, I pray send Mr Weckherlin one copies of each, & remember me Most kindly unto him. And write me freely whomsoever you shall desire anything else that is here to be had, you shall have them as freely from him that wile.

your truly and assured friend to serve you

Harborough the 20th September 1641

I. Averie,

To my very worthy

Friend, Mr Samuel Hartlib  
in the great open Court of the Dukes place  
in  
London.

## Chapter 8 – The beginning of the conflict between the puritan parliament, the Merchant Adventurers from London and the diplomatic requirements of Joseph Avery

24 November 1641	The book, "Britain, Denmark-Norway and the House of Stuart, 1603-1660" (East Linton, 2003 edition) by Steve Murdoch, Chapter 5 Joseph Avery's involvement with the 'Machinations of Colonel Sir John Cochrane'. <sup>52</sup>	Hamburg
	<p>With the ever growing mire of contesting Scottish, Irish and English interest, Cochranes duties had become somewhat more complicated. News of the uprising in Ireland quickly spread to northern Europe along with rumours of renewed anti-Stuart conspiracies in Scotland in regard to Scottish support for the English Parliament. <b>Joseph Averie believed that news of these developments reaching Hamburg and Denmark-Norway would undoubtedly retard the Stuart position in those parts.</b> This was not helped by the news that the Irish insurgents had seized the greater part of their kingdom and slain 25,000 Protestants. <b>Averie travelled to Christian IV to ensure that the Danish king could be prevailed upon to dismiss the rumours as being gross exaggerations.</b> He reported back to the Secretary Windebank that Christian was pleased that the stirrings in Edinburgh amounted to particular differences amongst the nobility and had been resolved by the high wisdom and presence of Charles I</p>	Denmark
1641 to 1649	<p>The 'English Parliament sent several envoys to the Danish Court ' from 1641 to 1643.<sup>53</sup> This move by puritan parliamentarians Avery regretted.</p> <p><b>The involvement of partisans of the English Parliament constituted a move that Joseph Averie seriously regretted.</b> In a letter to Sir Thomas Sir Thomas Rowe, <b>Averie maintained that he had always advised the Company of Merchant Adventures to conduct themselves in a way which would not prejudice Charles I.</b> This had been observed by those of all political persuasion within the company. However, in light of Christians recent actions the English Parliament had received £30,000 from the company executive based in London, in order to send envoys to reach an accommodation with Christian IV regarding the seized ships. <b>Averie noted that the actions of the London merchants to sponsor English Parliamentary intervention could have been prevented had it not been for the harsh proceedings of the King of Denmark.</b> In essence, Averie argued that Christian IV had pressured the Merchant Adventurers to move from a state of neutrality, in political matters, firmly into the camp of the Solemn League and Covenant. Averie himself received orders from his superiors in London to give advice and counsel to the English Parliamentary envoys, including both political and trading concerns. Averie refused to deal with the men in any field other than trade.</p>	
1642	<p><i>Correspondence between Joseph Avery to Joseph Hartlib post script from in 1642.</i><sup>54</sup></p> <p>Sir.</p> <p>P.S. Is Sir Thomas Roe, or his Ladies good word, or assistance might contribute ought unto the business mentioned within my letter; I know</p>	Hamburg

they will afford it unto me very readily. For they shewed themselves very affectionate unto me and my wife both, when they were at Harborough (for which I remained much engaged to their Honours) and well know the intimate and entire affection that my wife and I bore one another. Thus again I rest ever

yours faithfully

J.A.

23 January 1642	<i>The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 81/53/19 Folio 19: Secretary of State to Joseph Avery. Date: 1642 Jan. 23 The Secretary of State ( Edward Nichols) wrote to Joseph Avery'.<sup>55</sup></i>	Whitehall
29 April 1642	<i>Report of 'James Averie to Secretary Nicolas' detailong the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector .<sup>56</sup> Right Honourable, My last unto your Honour was dated at Konigsberg the 28th of the last month, addressed overland by the post, and written with mine own hand, as the secrecy of the affaire therein mentioned required : &amp; for that it passed safely from hence also, I will not doubt of the safe arrival thereof unto your hands. I therein gave a large account of my negotiation at the Court of Brandenburg ; and of such Conferences as I had had with the old Electress Palatine, and sundry others of that Prince Elector's Counsel : where unto you will please to be referred.</i>	Hamburg
30 April 1642	<i>Joseph Avery reports his observations on his 'Private Mission' at the Palatinate Court' of Fredrick William the Great Elector to Edward Nicholas, Secretary of state<sup>57, 58, 59</sup> The details of the court of Fredrick William the Great Elector .<sup>57, 58</sup> ' <b>His despatch touching the secret business is scarcely worth the perusal, seeing that that affair was dashed at his first coming by the advice and direction of the old Electress Palatine Dowager, whose order therein he was wholly to follow.'</b> <i>Notes:</i> <i>To understand this long report. The author split the report into three sections:</i> <i>1., Joseph Avery's discussions with the great elector's court.</i> <i>2. Joseph Avery's intervention on behalf of the Eastland Company.</i> <i>Because the answer given by the Great Elector did not meet the representative of the Eastland Company.</i>  <i>Note:</i> <b><i>Within a few months, reports against Joseph Avery were circulating in London. In a letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> June 1642. Samuel Avery reports this situation to Joseph, who in turn summons the help of Samuel Avery and Samuel Hartlib to rectify the situation.</i></b>  <i>3. His visit to Greifswald where he obtained information about various treaties between various small territories and the Holy Roman Empire and the battleground between the Holy Roman Empire &amp; the Swedish Empire.</i>  <b><i>Section 1</i></b> <i>Avery remarks that the views of the Electress Dowager which dictated the path of diplomacy was slightly different to the way he was instructed to conduct the diplomacy.</i> <i>Avery was given an answer to the proposition proposed by Edward Nichols, but no answer from the state chancellor Gottz.</i> <i>Joseph Avery was about to return to Hamburg, prior to this he had</i></i>	Hamburg

*lunch with the Elector. The day before he left the court chancellor Gottz provided him with his formal reply.*

*The discussion had been about a treaty with the Hapsburgs (The Holy Roman Empire). They advised that they thought the Hapsburgs were slowing down proceedings and that their own negotiating stance was the return of the whole of the Palatinate.*

*The negotiations, took another six years for the treaty of Westphalia to conclude. The conclusion of this had a long lasting effect .*

*It, ended the Thirty Years' War and radically shifted the balance of power in Europe. The Netherlands gained independence from Spain, Sweden gained control of the Baltic and France was acknowledged as the preeminent Western power.*

Avery reports that ' his despatch touching the secret business is scarcely worth the perusal, seeing that that affair was dashed at his first coming by the advice and direction of the old Electress Palatine Dowager, whose order therein he was wholly to follow.

'Now seeing no cause of my longer abode at this court, I solicited earnestly for my dispatch, and obtained it, accordingly, upon Thursday, the last of the last month : this Elector's answers to my proposition being brought me in writing by the Chancellor Gottz, and the Herr Von Brunne ; of whom I former have made mention.

So, after I had dined with his Highness, I took my leave that afternoon first of himself and afterwards of his Mother and Grandmother the two Electress Dowagers, and had credentials from them all delivered unto me: which together with this Electors resolution, or answer aforesaid, I send your Honour herewith; and am withal to acquainted with the summer of such further conferences as I had with sundry of this Prince's Counsel before my coming away.

Out of my former you will have understood how that the chancellor Gottz, and Herr Von Bronne had taken some time to consider what advice to give unto the particulars, upon which I required it of them according to my instructions. This they brought not unto me until the day before my dispatch, and then coming to dine with me, after dinner they jointly gave answer unto that which I had proposed unto them apart and, after they had again amply professed their resentment of the great honour and grace his Majesty had bene pleased to vouch safe them, and no less contested their engagement for the same ; they signified with what zeal and affection, not only themselves, but generally all those of their Prince and Mrs Counsel, desired the full and entire restitution of the Palatinate, and that they were now so much the more encouraged to Continue and improve the utmost of their endeavours in this Cause : as knowing very well how highly it imported the public State and peace of Germanic, and the Protestant Religion, as well as their own Master in his particular affaire ; for matter of advice herein, they well knew that his Majesty. stood in no need of any at all from them :

never the less, seeing he was so graciously pleased to require it at their hands, they would humbly deliver their opinion, the which they did to this effect :

Namely, that although they could not as yet discern, or determine what would be the issue of the particular Treaty in hand at Vienna touching the Palatinate ; yet, considering how much both his Majesties and his royal Father's Moderation and patience have bene abused in so many Intercessions, Embassies, and Treaties heretofore concerning this affair,

what adverse Parties are interested in the same, and the artifices also which they have formerly used ;

They doubted that the Successes would no way be answerable unto his Majesties expectation : and, although there seemed to be better hopes of accommodating this affaire in the general Treaty for peace designed in Westphalia ; as well in respect of the King of Denmark and their Master, who are to be Mediators there, as of those that are principally interested therein, to wit the Crowns of France and Sweden, who are both in alliance with the Prince Elector Palatine and should therefore seriously take his cause to heart : yet, they vest it unto his Majesties high wisdom to consider, whither it were convenient or safe to depend altogether upon the hopes of this Treaty ;

In respect of the alliance which is said to be between France and Bavaria, and for that both the French and Swedes are like chiefly to reflect upon their own ends, and, so they may attain them, may perhaps not be so solicitous (as were to be wished) of others their allies, such especially as are not actually interested, and embarked with them in the wars ; and, in such case, the affaire of the Palatinate would be rendered more difficult, seeing his Majesties would be (is not as it were) almost left alone to vindicate this cause, yet deprived of those Co-operating helps and furtherance's by the armies on Foote, and such alliances as are yet entire, and free to league with his Majesties ; and who they presumed would gladly join their effectual Counsels and forces with his, as for the obtaining of a general peace, so also for the restitution of the Palatinate : and this, as their opinion (they said), they in all humility submitted unto his Majesties Consideration.

Here upon I asked them, in case his Majesty should resolve to put himself into a Posture of arms for the public, as well as the Palatinate cause, what encouragement, aid, & assistance might be expected from the Elector of Brandenburg, and other Protestant Princes of Germany.

To this they made answer, that I might call to mind what passed heretofore in Conference between them and me, and between their Master and me at Berlin, when I was sent from his Majesties unto his Highness in the year 1636 touching the same affaire ; namely, that, although the Protestant Princes were so exhausted, and distressed, as that they could not do much, and so curbed, and kept under the yoke, as that they durst not now stir : yet, they would be glad to see a change, and as ready and willong to entertain his Majesty , and showed themselves under his protection, when so ever he should shew himself in a vigorous and potent way amongst them ;

Here unto they said they would now only add this, that, although the Elector their Master were so intricate in his affairs everywhere, and had scarce anywhere means for his sustenance and support, but out of that Dukedom of Prussia; yet when he saw his Majesties and other Potent Princes (who have Power and means to turn the scale) once joined in a faire league of amity and action for the cause of the Palatinate, they presumed his their Master's interest and affection there unto is such, as that he would not sort out : but till then, said they, it behoves his highness to carry himself every warily, having many envious eyes upon his actions, and such as owe him no good will : this is the sum of my discourse with these gentlemen touching this particular. I hold it my duty now to acquaint your Honour' with that which further passed betwixt some of this Princes Counsel and me concerning the high tolls of the

Pillawe, imposed by this Duke's father (*Ladislaus IV of Poland (1595 – 1648)?*), and where with the Eastland Company of English Merchants have been, and are yet very fore burthened in the course of their trade into and from those parts.

Konigsberg  
and Danzig

## Section 2

*After his diplomatic duties Joseph Avery, put his negotiating skills into action as a merchant adventurer on intercede on behalf of the Eastland Company of English Merchants based in Danzig of the high tolls that are imposed on the merchants by the Duke of Prussia's father.*

*Joseph Avery made an approach to Chancellor Gotz who passed the information to the Great Elector, who responded by asking whether Avery had been asked by Charles I to make the request. Avery responded in the negative, but aware that the Eastland company had approached Parliament.*

*But Charles intervening would cause resentment by the Great Elector.*

*The Great Elector, requested that Joseph Avery made some opinion. But in the first instance the Chancellor Gotz provided some background to the issue.*

*The Eastland company had settled in Konigsberg ( Now called **Kalongrad. An enclave between Poland and Lithuania but for many years ruled by Prussia but taken over by Stalin in 1945.***

***Comment by the author: This location is the only Russian port not frozen in winter within the Baltic sea. It is a potential military/political flash point in 2022 ).***

*The Elector had given the Eastland Company many privileges and was they considered an excellent trading town port. Now the Eastland company wanted trading access to Danzig as well.*

*The elector requested that Joseph Avery intervened on the elector's behalf, who believed that they had been given every opportunity to settle and set up trading from Konigsberg.*

*Avery was aware that the Directors of the Eastland Company were based in London, but company factor and young merchants were based in Konigsberg. And any negotiations would take place through the London based management and not the personnel in Konigsberg.*

*Avery visited, the members of the Eastland Company in Konigsberg, advising them of the views of the Great Elector. He then went to Danzig to the members of the Eastland Company at that location advising them of the views and that Konigsberg should stay as their base because of all the help they had been given at Konigsberg.*

*Mr. Gordon, ( Frances Gordon, envoy & merchant factor Poland & Danzig 1625 – 1644) by his letters from Dansicke, had signified unto me, that he had made remonstrance and craved redressed of their grievances by writing unto certain of this Prince's Counsel, but had received no answer at all from them ; The Principal Merchants of that Company at Dansicke by their letters and others of them at Konigsberg by word of mouth, Desired me to move and Solicited the Prince Elector and his Counsel in their behalf : so hereupon I resolved to do them the best offices I could.*

*Wherefore, I took opportunity to make the first overture of this business unto the Chancellor Gotz and Colonel Bursdorff, according to such information as I had received from the Merchants. They took upon them to relate and recommend the cause with my desires, unto the Prince Elector their Master, and to return me his Highness answer : the which they did the next day : demanding of me first, by the Elector's order, is I*

had any Commission from his Majesty to move his Highness in this affair. I answered No ; but I knew very well that the Eastland Company had made remonstrance of this as a special grievance unto his Majesties and the Parliament both, and that they had taken the same into their Consideration, were very sensible thereof, and would no doubt take an opportunity to resent it unto his Highness ere long.

Hereupon they said they had order from the Prince their Master to desire in confidence my opinion and a duty in a particular which concerned this business ;

Then acquainted me that, certain years since, an overture had bene made in behalf of the Eastland Company for the settlong of a residence, or Staple for their trade within that Towne of Konigsberg ; the which was hindered at that time by certain difficulties which this Prince knew well how, as he had the means also in his power to remove ; and not only so, but, in case the said Company would settle themselves there in this Towne, he would undertake so to deal with the King and State of Poland, as that the Scale of Dansicke (which hath bene so grievous a burthen unto the English merchants for so many years) should be utterly abolished ; & further, that his Highness would vouchsafe them as ample privileges as any they should find elsewhere :

Lastly, they shewed me the conveniences of that Towne and Port for the course of Trade, both for importation and exportation, buying and sellong of commodities ; all which would be too tedious here to relate. And unto these particulars they expecting my answer, I signified, that, as I was utterly ignorant of what overtures might have bene made formerly there in behalf of the Eastland Company, so neither knew I how the state of their affairs stood, or what Townes or Ports they by experience had sound to be most proper and convenient for the course of their trade and residence ; but, is they sound Konigsberg as fit as other places, his Highness gracious offers before mentioned were (in my opinion) great inducements for them to settle there.

Upon this they desired me to confer with the English merchants in those parts, and to use means that some of them might be deputed thither to treat upon the business ; but, for sundry reasons, I waved all engagement of myself herein, and therefore said, that the Corporation and Principal body of the Eastland Company were resident at London, and that there their chief affairs were ordered : those at Dansicke & other parts thereabouts, being for the most part factors, & young men, who neither durst nor had any power to treat or do anything without the Commission of their Principals :

But I signified that I would acquaint, and recommend unto them his Highness offers, and that it would be a further and very forcible encouragement to persuade them to hearken there unto, is, according to my instance, he would be pleased, as a taste of his affection, to ease them in the heavy Tolls of the Pillawe, which diverted their trades to the place, even like unto an obstructed river, which when it is stopped wilt forsake his former current and seek another elsewhere, and here I shewed by sundry experimental arguments (too long here to relate), that it would be more profitable for this Prince Elector to moderate his Tolls, then to continue them at the height they now are at ; for that, according to the old Proverb, what he thereby gained in the hundred he lost in the shire, &c.

They gave me thanks for my advice and discourse, and said they would consider thereof with the Prince their Master, who, the same day I took

my leave of him, entered himself into Conference with me upon the same subject; desiring me to communicate further with another of his Counsel, one Mr. Overbecke, whom it seems he most used in this business of the Tolls. And this gentleman Coming unto me, a little before I parted from the Court, after we had had a good time's conference together, signified unto me that the Prince Elector his Master, upon the inducements I had used, but especially for testifying of his affection and respects unto his Majesty of great Britain, had bene moved to moderate his Tolls unto all his Majesties subjects in a far greater measure than any other Nation ; and therefore had resolved to ease the same upon all English woollen Commodities (according unto a proportion and rate he shewed me in writing ; wherein by my collation of the former with the Tolls now set, I sound in most commodities the one half, or a third, and in none less than a fourth part abated of what was paid heretofore) : adding further, that his Highness would be Content that the Eastland Company settle but a part of their residence at Koningsburgh (for, upon further information,

I shewed that that Towne was no place for their whole staple, and, in such case, would accommodate them further in the point of Tolls, and privileges as they themselves in reason should desire : all which this gentleman said his Highness desired that I would impart unto the Eastland Merchants, and unto his Majesties also, is I thought fit : the which I promised accordingly, with return of dew thanks unto his Highness for this, and all other his grateful and respectful expressions towards his Majesties ; the which were indeed as great as Could be expected.

I departed from Konigsberg the first of this month ; and when I came to Dansicke acquainted those of the Eastland Merchants there with that had passed touching them ; and what I had obtained at this Prince's hands in the point of their Tolls, who accepted it a good office done them, and prayed by my letters from thence unto the Elector to render their thanks for his savours towards them ;which I did accordingly : They signified moreover, how the King of Denmark had raised his Tolls upon them in the Sound as they were in the year 1618, and gave me a note showing the differences of that which is now they're paid upon Commodities between the English and the Hollanders in this behalf : the which I send your Honour herewith.

At Dansicke I understood that the Turkey or Grand Seignior ( *Ibrahim ( November 1615 – 18 August 1648) the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1640* ). had lately made a truce for 20 years with the Emperor, and king of Poland both ; and that the great Duke of Mosco hath reassigned up the government there unto his Son, and be taken himself unto a cloister ; and some think he will become a Patriarch of that Country. This gives great umbrage and jealousies unto the Crowne of Poland and Sweden both; for they both doubt it will prove an artifice, whereby the Muscovites may the better break of his dishonourable peace heretofore made with them: which time will discover. In my further journey I understood that the Treaty for a Cessation of arms betwixt the Crowne of Sweden and Elector of Brandenburg was newly finished at Stralsund: where all the ordnance on the walls was discharged in Honour of the Brandenborch , at their parting from thence.

Greifswald

### **Section 3**

*JOSEPH Avery, found in Danzig that the Ottoman Empire had made a 20 year peace with King of Poland. The Duke of Moscow had retired to be a patriarch with his son taking over the title.*

*Joseph Avery found later that a Treaty had been signed by Sweden & Brandenburg*

*The Elector of Brandenburg would give \$1000 and 30000 measures of corn.*

*He found that the Ottoman Empire had made another treaty with Sweden. And the Swedes had taken over a Dutch Dukedom and given it to their Major General Stallhans. And that Johan Oxenstierna had gone to Stetin for a meeting with the Brandenburg ambassador.*

*Joseph Avery reports that at Greifswald he saw the treaties and identified the terms that had concerned the Great Elector. And that the Holy Roman Emperor refused to sign the preliminary articles as they had been agreed to by the French and Swedish Ambassadors.*

*Two countries Brunswick and Lunenburg made agreements with the Holy Roman Empire, which they published. While The army of the Holy Roman Empire under the command of Ottavio Piccolomini was in Saxony. At the same time the Swedish Army had begun marching into Silesia and taken some towns garrisoned by troupes of the Holy Roman Empire.*

By this agreement, the Elector is to give a yearly Contribution to the Crowne of Sweden out of his 3 Marquisates of one hundred thousand dollars, and thirty thousand measures of Corne.

Greifswald

But at Greifswald ( *Greifswald, city, Mecklenburg–West Pomerania Land (state), north-eastern Germany* ) I understood that the Arab a foresaid have yet another treaty with the Swedes' Legate, young Oxenstierna (*Johan Axelsson Oxenstierna of Södermöre (1611 – 1657) was a Count and a Swedish statesman*) , about certain lands in one of the Marquisates (Dukedom), belonging to the Dutch order (whereof this Elector is Patron) which the Swedes have lately taken from one of this Princes' Chief Counsel (on whom he had Conferred it) and bestowed upon General Major Stallhans ;with some other the like differences, and that the said Legate Oxenstierna was forth with to depart from Stralsund unto Stettin to give meeting there unto the Brandenborch Ambassador touching this business, and the same I have understood also since my return to this place ,I believe they have a greater business besides to treat upon touching the marriage (whereof my former have made mention),although neither side will be known thereof.

I arrived here on Monday last, and perceive the Treaties for the general peace to hang upon the same doubtful terms as before: the Emperor recusing as yet to rate the preliminary articles informed, as they were agreed upon betwixt the Ambassadors of France and Sweden, and his owned Plenipotentiary; and these Ambassadors having no orders to proceed to treat upon other grounds, so what will come thereof at length we know not.

The Princes of Brunswick and Lunenburg have made their agreement with the Emperor; which is lately published openly throughout those Countries. The Imperial army under Piccolomini ( *Ottavio Piccolomini, 1599 – 1656* ) , *Italian nobleman ,included service as a Spanish general then , Field Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire* ) . Lies yet in the Elector of Saxons' Country, which is miserably harassed by them, - to the great regret of this Prince: who hath of late uttered his discontent for it in very strange terms unto fondly of the Imperialists; and there is news come that he will also seek neutrality at the hands of the Crowne of Sweden. Arch Duke Leopold is said to have altered his first resolution of going into the low Countries, and that he will be shortly again with the army: in the mean the Swedes army have begun their March into Silesia with good success: having taken 2 or 3 Townes, wherein were garrisons of the Imperialists, and forced them to range themselves arming their troupes:

and the last news from those parts say that they had beleaguered, Groszlozow, a Towne and Passé of principal importance. We look daily to hear what will be Concluded at the Parliament of Denmark, hold on at Copenhagen: which will end very shortly; and then this King is expected in Holstein.

Herewith  
[Not signed].

12 May 1642

*Joseph Avery wrote to Samuel Hartlib after his return from Danzig and his talks with representatives of the Eastland Company. And describes that he had travelled to Rostock as well.*

Hamburg

*Note:*

*In the letter he says that some letters from Hartlib had been delivered to him in Danzig together with a letter to a friend of Hartlib that Avery delivered.*

*In Danzig he also met George Hartlib ( brother of Samuel Hartlib) who gave him a letter to deliver to Samuel Hartlib saying that printing that the Jesuits would persecute him and the Polish King proscribed him he would not be protected*

1642

anno 1642: I. Averie

Dansicke

To my very worthy  
Sir.

Now at length, after a long & tedious journey, I am arrived at my old stage, or home: where I sound some of your letters, as I had others of them sent after me. And, amongst the rest, one founds me at Dansicke, wherein was yours to your Friend in that place: which I caused forthwith to be delivered. This enclosed from your Brother (*George Hartlib, who studied theology at Heidelberg University at the same time as Comenius.*) will shew you perhaps that I speak with him there. And the good man doubts that the relation, printed in England touching his sufferings, may prove dangerous to him amongst his persecutors, the wicked Jesuits in those parts. and, is the King of Poland should pursue his proscription, those of Dansicke dare not protect him: especially seeing Borroncafter Shirenbörg the wisest & best man of that Senate (who was of our religion) departed this life, even as I was there, to the great regret of all good people in that Towne. However, I hope your brother will find Friends to forewarn him of the danger, is they see any approaching, that so he may have time & opportunities to escape it.  
Continued . . . . .

*Note:*

*Avery goes on to say that he hoped to have received a letter from Mr Dury (Calvinist Minister) answering one he had written from Rostock, saying that Mr Bowater had delivered. (Probably Nicholas Bowater a young merchant Adventurer who acted as courier for the letter). He requested that Hartlib contact Mr Dury and advise him that Joseph Avery had obtained some books in Königsberg, which he put in his luggage and sent from Danzig with a servant who he thought would be in Hamburg earlier than Avery. As it turned out this was not the case.*

*Note : Nicholas BOWATER merchant of London (age 33).Purchase by deponent of one barrel of tobacco from Jeronimus SNITGER of Hamburg, merchant. 1641 Dec 24*

*Res: LONDON METROPOLITAN ARCHIVES, MAYOR'S COURT, CITY OF LONDON, CLA/024 Early Mayor's court rolls/024/06/001/056*

*Note: Often merchant adventurers returning home to England would act as private couriers for their colleagues. The Adventurers had a formal post office in Hamburg, where mail packets could be sent on a regular basis to England. The building was destroyed during the Siege of*

*Hamburg during the Napoleonic Wars.*

*Note : The first official Post-Office Packet service was inaugurated in 1688. Headquartered in Falmouth sending mail boats to Corunna, Spain*

. . . . letter from Dansicke 1642 continued. . . . .

I hoped to have found a letter from Mr Duryea, in answer of that I write him enclosed in your Cover, and dated in Rostock as I was on my journey: which Mr Bowater ( *Probably Nicholas BOWATER merchant of London (age 33)*) writes he had safely delivered to your hands, but happily he desires writing until he understands of my returned home: which I pray let him know from you. and, with remembrance of my best love & respects,

Rostock  
&  
Hamburg

Tell him also that I have some books to send him shortly, which I found at Konigsberg. But I sent them, with other of my luggage by one of my Servants by shipping from Dansicke: thinking they would have bene here sooner than me. But it sails out otherwise, thorough contrary winds: which are now come favourable, So I hope they wile here in a few dais.

For all your loving savours I must rest your debtor still, and shall ever remained

Your very loving Friend

to do you service Harborough the 2/12 May

Friend Mr Samuel Hartlib  
In London.

16 June 1642

*Joseph Avery responding to a letter, from his brother, Samuel Avery .<sup>44</sup>*

Hamburg

*Note:*

*Samuel, who was not yet a Member of Parliament, had reported that some allegations had been made about Joseph and his travelling in Europe visiting heads of state. It was suggested that this was in the furtherance of his career. It was unknown, that under instructions, he was acting as a private envoy for Charles 1st at the time. And everything he did was to advance the Palatinate cause and protestant religion. Joseph Avery wishes he knew the names of the people speaking against him. And that true members Parliament would support him.*

*He was also suggesting that some Catholics may have been trying to stop protestant activity.*

*Joseph Avery said that he could not speak to his brother about the private negotiations with the King of Denmark and the Elector Palatinate, but he could provide some confidential information to help Samuel Avery discover who was involved and be able to explain the issues with trusted members of the body politic in parliament.*

Loving Brother.

I give you many thanks for that which you imparted to me. By your last letter of the 13th May lately received. but I should yet thanked you more, is you would take the panes to find out the authors of those Most horrid, false, and slanderous suggestions, & aspersions against me; which certainly none but the Drivel himself, or his instruments could so have raised, or cast into the mind of the Parliament, or any particular member thereof.

What shall I say? It is no new thing for good men to suffer for their best actions; and to be traduced & scandalized for their sincerest intentions. The best at one time, or other, will meet with scoffing Ishmaels, and cursing, and railing Rabshakeh's, It is the portion of all that will lie godly, here to suffer persecution; and as I have not bene heretofore, so I may not looked hereafter to be free of this condition.

But, to come nearer to the particulars of your letter; I have in my public negotiations & employments with many Princes, done, or at least endeavoured to perform, many good offices for my King and Country, for advancement of the cause of the Palatinate, and of the true Protestant religion; and, for my zeal herein shewed, have heretofore suffered very much at the hands of some great Ones about the Court. Who thought me too forward & hotter in my affections and actions against the adverse Partied; which I doubt some of them savoured too much.

And howsoever the Lord would not suffer these men to prevail further against me; yet they have bene a means both to keep me vnder, and to keep from me mine owned, which I have disbursed in his Majesties service, besides my ordinary allowance, as you well know. And I believe I may truly say that never any one of his Majesties ministers in moraine employment was ever so far behind hand, as I am. This hath been my motto a long time, and to suffer from their tongues, who were no great well wishes to our religion; but never until now to be so much as suspected, much less to be rumoured & voiced, as your letter insinuates, to be of a contrary disposition, or affection; and which indeed might well followed, is the former were true, that I were declining from my religion.

For the vindicating of mine owned innocence, and reputation with the Parliament, rage I should sooner do it, is I knew mine accusers; and to their shame. And as well, or better perhaps, is that high & honourable Court would call me to and accept for any of my negotiations, or actions. I should desire no better Judges, and hope for justice at their hands against mine adversaries. In the meantime, my confidence is that none of these imputations proceed they from what authors seer, while entertained with credit, by any wise men, that know me not, without dew proofed; as I presume they wile no sooner heard, then rejected of all honest men, who have any knowledge of me, or of my conversation.

Nevertheless, the very rumours & reports may perhaps breed jealousies & doubts of me in some men's minds, and that may turned also to my prejudice; which indeed I believe to be the chief's aye of my false accusers. But, how to present, or stopped this mischiefs, I know not, viles I receive some further ground of these things from yow. For, to communicate the commissions, or instructions received from his Majesties and my negotiations upon them, I dare not, without order. The revealong of such secrets would not only wound my reputation, but expose all that I have besides unto hazard, and danger. Nevertheless, because I know not how safe these souled aspersions may reflect upon me there in my absence, I send unto you in confidence herewith enclosed the Copies of my late Propositions unto the King of Denmark, and Elector of Brandenburg, and of their answers to the same.

These contained the substance of my negotiations with them; and out of these will appear quite the contrary unto that which hath bene suggested against me. and these I can send you with the less danger; because they are in other men's hands, as well as mine; and may be conceived it proceeded from others as well as me, is they should come to be made public; according as some passages of mine heretofore with other

Princes have bene both published, & printed here in Germaine without any communication, much less knowledge, or consent of mine.

Now these I send yow, that is you think it fitter for the clearing of my reputation, you may communicate the same with my Lord Say & Seale of the Lords house, and with Mr Pym *John Pym (1584 – 1643)* me of the house of Commons, for these gentlemen I hear to be amongst the Most eminent for wife dome & piety in our present Parliament, whole good word, thorough such assured evidence & information, will sooner be able to stopped the false, ignorant, vainer, & eerie suggestions of my illwillers, or such as their slanders may have any way wrought upon; is at least they have so far prevailed upon any.

But, is you shall be moved to shew these Copies unto those gentlemen aforesaid, or to any other that is honest, discreet & religious; I pray have a special care to begged at their hands, that they will keep all private & secret to themselves, as I desire you also not to be acknowledged, that you have any of these papers from me; for that I neither dare, nor can avouch the communicating thereof.

What to say or write more on this subject I know not; but only to desire yow ,is possible, to sort out the authors of these wicked information's; which I confessed I suspect to proceed from some sew foolish, proud, & malicious men here, because they have otherwise discovered (but to their owned shame) their folly, ennui & malice, against me in other respects, and all because I would not (as in my place with a safe conscience I could not) comport with [catchword their]their vicious, and corrupt humours; which I confessed deserve much pitied, and I will pray <God> to make them unto themselves seemed as odious, as they wile unto all good & discreet men. For my carriage towards them, my chief's witness is in heaven, and I have another within mine owned Brest. hic murus avenues stop.

Now for answered unto your desire of my opinion touching the King of Denmark's Preparations, I shall let you understand it in briefed. First for his Naoi, it is usual for him every year, in the Sound, to put it into a posture & equipage. But this Spring he hath had an occasion extraordinary both for men & shipping, by reason of an agreement passed betwixt him & the King of Spain for the trade of Spanish salt: for the fetching whereof he hath lately sent out a fleet.

Then, for his land forces, I believe them only to have bene intended for the defence of his owned Countries of Holstein & the parts adjacent: which were obnoxious unto him quarto rung, and other inconveniences, when the Imperial & Swedes armies, last winter, were so neared these parts; especially is the Imperialists had gotten the upper hand, which was much seared then; though it hath pleased God since to turned the scales. Whither this King hath bene sought unto to send any forces for England, I cannot tell, or am able to avouch any certainty in this particular, by reason of different reports I have heard, both whilst I was at Dansicke, and since my coming home. But I have inquired after it by the best means I could, without suspicion; and cannot discerned as yet any likelihood, or good ground of it.

Sure I am, is any such thing hath bene at all negotiated, it hath not bene by me; and, as I know nothing at all thereof, so, is ought to be of it, it was done no doubt when I was out of these parts so far off with the Prince Elector of Brandenburg. But, for mine owned part, I can yet hardly believe any such matter; and am confident that the king of Denmark's preparations were not at the first for any such Design, as well

for the reasons before mentioned, as for that the Duke of Holstein, & Gentry of the whole Country share to in those levies of the King, and doe contribute to the maintenance of the same.

Besides: I know the States of Denmark to be utterly averse from Ware; and in their late Parliament, were very urgent with their King, as not to intermeddle any way in the differences betwixt the Emperor, and Crowne of Sweden, so not too remained in Holstein so long as of late years he hath bene accustomed to do; but to keep his residence & abode at Copenhagen, and in Denmark. Moreover, there was a deliberation Holden lately both in Denmark & Holstein whither they should continue their forces on foot any longer; seeing the armies aforesaid were removed now so far of. and her upon there are some of them since cashiered, for the easing of their charge; though they had the greatest part still in pay, until they see further what successes the wares will produce.

And thus you have my opinion touching this business. But I must tell you withal, that many have jealousies of the King of Denmark's league with Spain. Which, although it be given out only to be for the trade of Salt; yet it is doubted to reach further; and howsoever, they in Spain may make use of Danish ships from time to time at their pleasure, and these may be prejudicial unto such as are in wares with Spain. And thus much in answered unto your letter: wherewith I conclude at this time, and with my heartiest commends, committee you to the protection of the Almighty,

your loving Brother

Harborough the 16th Inure anno 1642.

I. Averie

To my loving Brother  
Mr Samuel Averie merchant  
in  
London

16 June 1642

*Joseph Avery corresponding with Samuel Hartlib* <sup>44</sup>

Hamburg

*Note:*

*In this letter Joseph Avery mentions to Hartlib, the accusations against him and whether he could aid Samuel Avery in stopping the accusations. Joseph Avery suggested the malcontents causing problems were related to the younger generations of the Thomas Elborough family. Secondly Joseph Avery was owned money from the exchequer for his diplomatic activity on behalf of the crown. Saying that he had great difficulty for some time. Originally with Richard Weston, 1st Earl of Portland, KG (1577 – 1634/1635), was Chancellor of the Exchequer). Then with current Chancellors. And could he assist in recovering the monies. He commented that Thomas Elborough was staying with Hartlib, but should not mention any of the issues that Joseph Avery has. Although he thought Elborough was an honest man he had “very great infirmities” – “Gossip?”*

Wisdom to make use thereof as you shall see occasion: it being impossible for me that am so far of, to resolve or direct what is fittest to be done. So I leave the issue unto God Almighty, and will pray him to guide you heroin, as otherwise.

I fear our distractions, fears, and confusions there are such for the general, as that now is no time to think upon particular affairs. Otherwise I should not only accept of your kind offer, but entreat also your help & furtherance, with my Brother, who hath long had Procuration from me in this behalf to further the affairs due unto me for my many years' public employments in his Majesties service. It is no small sum is due unto me; not only for my ordinary allowance, but also for that which I have, upon extraordinary occasions, and journeys of no small charge, disbursed out of mine owned purse; especially for the Prince Electors business, and the affair of the Palatinate. I may well say it hath bene a malignant Partied which hath kept me from it; and especially in the time of Weston, (*Richard Weston, 1st Earl of Portland, KG (1577 – 1634/1635), was Chancellor of the Exchequer*). For, so long as he was Treasurer, I could not get a penny.

I will not name any others: for as I have had little acquaintance, so fewer Friends about the Court. only Mr Secretary Sir John Coke hath often deplored my case, as both he & others also have sent me ample testimonies of his Majesties acceptance of my good service but when you shall find an opportunities this way, I pray afford me, and my Brother also your best advice and furtherance. Is I should set before you what oppositions I have met withal, and what brains I have ,through Gods goodness & mercy, stood out for my zeal & constancy unto the publique good; it would take up more time & paper then I am willing to spend, or to trouble you withal. I looked up unto Gods providence in all; and doe from thence fetch my greatest comfort: knowing that however I fare her, I shall find his mercy & goodness to me for my reward, in all I have done, or endeavoured to performer for his glory.

I desire not that Mr Elborough ,now there with you , should be made acquainted with anything concerns me: who, though a very good preacher, and I hope an honest man, yet hath very great infirmities; and hath put himself at a strange distance with me, in a far higher strain then becomes the modesty & neatness of his coat & calling. And his comportment unto others of late time hath bene also such as hath much detracted from the reputation, love, & respect which formerly he had in this place. In sum, the man is strangely altered from what he seemed to be; whither out of any ambitious humour, or singular conceit of himself; or from the instigation of his Son in law, and one or two more of his adherents, no less ignorant, then proud, and as peevish as malicious young men. who, because I have opposed ,as it is fitter I should, their vicious & corrupt humours, have seamed out strangely here their venom against me behind my back and, because of this liberty here, I suspect them to be my accusers there by their pens, or otherwise, because they have either brothers or near kinsmen of theirs in Parliament. Doe an act of charity & justice in sifting it out, is you can I pray you; and vindicate my innocence so far as you see reason for it; I shall desire no more at your or any other friends hands whatsoever. I will conclude with my earnest entreaty to excuse & pardon this trouble I put upon you, and to believe that I am, and shall remained.

your most affectionate

Hamburg the 16 June 1642:  
& faithful Friend to serve you

I Averie  
For yourself.

## Chapter 9

### Joseph Avery and his challenge in finding a second wife

16 June 1642

*Continuation of the letter from Joseph Avery to Samuel Hartlib*  
*Note:*

Hamburg

*In this part of the letter he discussing an attempt to get a second spouse, as Frances Avery had died. And he had children to look after. He was attempting to use his personal contacts, as match makers, to help in find this person. He requests help from John Dury the Calvinist minister, his brother and Samuel Hartlib.*

*In the final part of the letter he returns to the issues relating to false statements that had arisen in London.*

Worthy Sir

I have some while since received your kind letters; first that by Post, wherein was enclosed the Copies of Mr Dury's; and since the Original of Mr Dury' in another of yours sent me from Dansicke ; with but the Parquet therewith, addressed to Mr Daniel is not yet come to my hands; but he will send it by first opportunities of shipping from that place. I have likewise , since my returned home, received your weekly notice of occurrences to the 3 of June, all saying that which was the week before, is at least you sent any: for I received none at all by the last weeks Post. By all these, and especially your great louse, & care, & pains expressed in the particulars concerning myself, you have multiplied my engagements, which I shall evermore acknowledge with much thankfulness; as I shall not be behind hand in requital, when, and whosoever I shall find opportunities for it.

For the business so nearly concerning me, I sent my answer unto Mr Dury, [*John Dury (1596 -1680) Scottish Calvinist minister*] assume as I knew of it by your first letter. But, by his letter, in answered unto mine (which I have this day received) I perceive the gentlewoman went not out with him, as you thought, but returned back again from Gravesend, to her father. I have sully discovered my mind in my letter unto Mr Dury touching this affair: the which he hath by his owned writing imparted unto the Father; from whom he expects an answered with the first; and then I shall hear from him again.

I hope Mr Dury will have acquainted you with this letter, as he did with the former of mine; that so you might the better know my mind hero in, and give furtherance thereunto, as you might have occasion, seeing Mr Dury himself could not be present. I know marriages are first made in heaven; and the overtures proposed & embraced will fort unto effect, is the Lord hath so appointed it. I waste upon his good Providence for the issue, and will not sailed to list up my hands & heart unto him, that it may be such as may tend to his glory, and the good of me & mine, as well as of others, who may be any way therein interested. But, is you perceive there that this is not likely to succeed (which will sooner seen, considering what I have written) then, according to my former boldness, and the confidence I repose in your favour, let me [catchword: entreat] entreat you to looked about for me elsewhere:

for I find my state & condition such, as requires a helper, is so it please God. You may proceed upon those grounds I write Mr Dury: for I know not how to express myself more sully touching this subject, then I have done in my former & latter letters unto him.

And least false reports, or suggestions (wherein I have bene terribly abused) (as you will see by the enclosed Extract of a letter lately received from my Brother) should prove prejudicial to me in this way, as it may also wring my reputation much in other respects, with other men that know me not, and who are subject to be misled by misinformation, and reports without grounds or evidence; I send you herewith to read & peruse what I have written, and sent to my Brother in answer, and to vindicate my innocence & reputation: praying you, after the reading to deliver the same to my Brother, and communicate with him your best advice, and then resolve together what shall be fittest to be done for my advantage, in an affair of such consequence, and in so dangerous times as you have there with you; wherein every day may produce great changes, and therefore I shall entreat you in your

25<sup>th</sup> July 1642

*Joseph Avery writing to John Drury from Hamburg on 25 July 1642.<sup>44</sup>*

*Hamburg*

*Note:*

*Dury had approached a nobleman, Lord Valentine, for the hand of his daughter. The nobleman made many requests regarding the dowry. He thinks that the nobleman is after money with the dowry request suggesting this requirement. The requirement included land \estate for his daughter and on his demise the Lands would be transferred to the daughter. Joseph Avery turns down the request, advising Dury that he has to consider the needs of his children from his first wife, who would get little, is the requirements of the dowry were accepted. He requests Dury to hand over a letter to Lord Valentine turning down the proposal. And comments that they may find a second wife within the community of Rotterdam and sends a copy to Samuel Hartlib so he is aware of the situation.*

*Note: At this time in the offices of the merchant adventurers in Hamburg was a "post office", where letters were sent to England on a weekly basis. The site of the post office was destroyed during the "Great fire" of 1942 bombing*

Good Mr Drury,

I write you on Saturday last by shipping; in answer of yours received to that time, &c. Since yours by Post of the 4/14 Julie is come to my hands, and I do returned you many & hearty for your kind care & pains taken in my behalf; although it thought not to the effect by you & me desired: For, by the Nobleman's letter enclosed in yours (which I returned you again herewith) I perceive there is no encouragement for me to proceed further in the overture you were pleased to make about his daughter.

Is the gentleman his Lordship writes of, be for person, piety & qualification, suitable unto his & his daughters liking, as he may be for revenues: I confess they have small reason to cast their thoughts upon me, who have not so much means (which I can miss out of my course) to employ in Land, as that letter requires; or, if I had, would hazard it that way in England, as things now there stand.

Besides, as the dutiful submission of his daughter unto his disposal requires his more special care of her: so must I have also a special of

regard of my duty to my children, (in whom I blesse God for it I have hitherto much comfort) and what I owe to the remembrance of their dear Mother, who was so sweet, & good & comfortable a companion unto me. I should extremely wrong them all, and mine owned conscience Most of all, is I should settle such an estate as is desired upon any the heirs males of any new match; were the Dowry far beyond what you write is here to be expected: neither shall I ever be induced to preserve in portion the children of a second wife before those by my first; unless their Mother bring it with her.

Is I balance them together and range them in one rank; and, in case of my death before my wife, leave her a better portion then she brought me, (according to my offer in my former letter to yow) I think & hold it as much as can be required in reason at my hands. and, whatever portion I happen to obtain with a wife, my purpose is to have it employed in trade, as I do mine owned means (I mean in Companies with others, seeing my place permits me not the managing thereof myself).which course, thorough God's blessing, will, as it has done hitherto, afford more profit then the laying out of my monies in land; were there far more encouragement for it then now there is.

His Lordship perhaps hath a special respect unto the eminence of his owned quality; and so intends the advancement of his children accordingly. Wherein I cannot blame him; as I heartily wish it, in regard of his noble worth & piety, and sufferings for the good cause, which I have understood out of your letters. But seeing this cannot be with me, according to his expectation, in regard of my children, and that he sets too high a price upon his daughter for me to purchase: I must depend upon Gods providence for some other match, that may be more suitable unto my rank & condition, or at least where the expectations from me will not be so high, when he in his mercy & goodness shall be pleased to vouchsafe it.

And, as I have no reason to doubt hereof, is the Lord shall see it sitting for his owned glory, and my good: so, for the affection I have borne this gentlewoman upon your relation (and wherein she seemed willing to concur with me in a mutual way, if her Father had so pleased ;). I shall from my heart wish her match answerable for means unto her other sisters; and that there withal she may obtain another wife as much happiness & contentment as I wish unto myself; or as I conceive she would have sound is it had pleased God to have linked us together. My comfort is that the Lord will satisfy the desires of those that fear him; and I shall ever strive to frame my desires according to his good will & pleasure.

And thus much in answer of your letter upon this subject: wherewith I entreat you to acquaint my Lord Valentine with the first opportunities least his Lordships expectation thereof might be any way prejudicial unto him, or his daughter; and to returned them both my humble and Most affectionate thanks for their good respects, and intentions towards me, is other matters had bene answerable. It is a favour I shall ever acknowledge; and shall be ready to render unto either of them for it my best service.

Sir, I do now send the copies of this Letter unto Mr Hartlib, to acquaint my Lord Valentin therewith, is that happily should come sooner to London, or that this to you should miscarry. and although this your first Essay in my behalf succeed not; my desire nevertheless unto you both, is, that you will not Succeed your favour & good endeavours for me this way somewhere

else. for I find my family & condition every day more & more to require a helper; and, seeing I cannot, without inconvenience prepare for England myself, to seek out a fitter wife, I know none so fitter to make a choice for me as yourselves, or Mr Hartlib. Happily you may meet amongst the English or Scots at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, or in those parts, some sitting person for my turned. Or it may be Mr Hartlib, in these troublesome & distracted times in England may find out an opportunity amongst such as wile content rather to lieu on this side the Seas, then there till things be better settled.

Whither it be a maid not over young, or a widower that is not too old, and hath not too many children, I shall be content with such a One as you shall deemed to be fitter for me, though she bring no more portion with her then will helped to maintain herself in the quality of my wife. I will trouble you no further in this kind, but recommend myself, unto your prayers, & favourable endeavours, as I committee you both to the merciful protection of the Almighty, remaining ever

Your Most faithful Friend

to serve you  
I Averie.  
Harborough the 15/25 Julie anno 1642.  
Copied of my letter now sent Mr Dury

25 July 1642

*Joseph Avery writing to Samuel Hartlib.*<sup>44</sup>

Hamburg

*Note:*

*Joseph Avery being apologetic explains why he has sent copies of the matrimonial letters sent to John Drury. He requests the he acquaints Lord Valentine with the contents of the letters, is the duplicate, in the meantime, has not reached John Drury.*

*He also thanks Hartlib for copies of books for John Comenius. Avery says he does not know where Commodious is currently so will keep books until he knows where he is. He intimates that during that time he will read the books.*

Sir,

I have made wonderful bold with you of late, by troublong you with the perusal of some letters & other writings which I sent you by shipping vender Mr Bowater Court, addressed by a Passenger in Edward [Bacons?] ship. Which hath had very souled weather, yet, because we hear no harm of her, we hope she is by time arrived at London in safety. which God grant, is it be his blessed will, for she was a very rich ship, and the papers I then sent you concerned me much, which I would not willongly have to miscarry. This enclosed concerns me no less, though in another kind:

Being copies of my letter now written unto good Mr Dury. In case this arrives sooner with you then his, I pray acquaint my Lord Valentine with the contents; and seeing he stands upon too high terms for his daughter, I believe the Lord hath not ordained her for my wife, as I wished much, for Mr Dury's commendation of the gentlewoman's disposition, more than for any other respects. Let me entreat your favour in making try all somewhere else, where my qualification & conditions happily will find better be entertainment, then they have done by his Lordship, you will see my mind sufficiently out of the in enclosed letter: whereunto therefore I wholly refer you for this subject.

I thanked you for your last, dated the last of the last month, as well as for the packet of books you sent by our ships. Mr Goleman & the gentleman with him, brought me one great Packet for Monsieur Comenius,[ *John Comenius (1592-1670) Czech Philosopher/theologian – considered to be father of modern education*] but I have no letter from you that mentions it, and so I keep it by me, till I know where he is, or how I shall dispose thereof. Thus with remembrance of my best respects, I rest

your Most faithful Friend to serve you

Hamburg. the 15/25 Julie 1642:

I. Averie  
For yourself.

29 July 1642

*Joseph Avery to Samuel Hartlib from Hamburg on 29 July 1642.<sup>44</sup>*  
*Note:*

Hamburg

*Joseph Avery again apologises in writing again so quickly to Joseph Hartlib. He encloses a book published by Claude de Mesmes, comte d'Avaux, describing recent treaties between Sweden and Holy Roman empire & imperial Spain.*

*And as a postscript advised that John Comenius had visited the previous week with two learned men, who were on their way to Sweden. Joseph Avery took the opportunity to pass on the books sent by Samuel Hartlib.*

Sir,

About 14 days past, I took the boldness to trouble you with another letter of mine, sent by Post, and enclosed unto Mr Bowater: wherein was also the copies of a letter I write the same time unto Mr Dury touching that affaire wherewith he heretofore acquainted you, and I shall long to hear of the safe arrival thereof unto your hands, because it much concerns me.

I take occasion to trouble you with the Packet that got hear on herewith, praying you to take care that the same may be safely delivered there into the French Ambassadors hands. It is nothing else but 40 copies of a book which Monsieur Claude de Mesmes, comte d'Avaux [ (1595–1650) was a 17th-century French diplomat and public administrator], the French Kings Ambassador here hath lately published; to shew that the Imperialists only are in default that the general Treaties for peace do not goes forward. This Ambassador gave me 3 copies of this his worked (and I send you one of them herewith ;) desiring my care in the safe addressee of the other, as aforesaid.

There hath bene lately in Silesia another battel between the Imperial and Swedes armies: but we know not yet who have kept the field, our merchants relations from sundry places being so different yea Contrary to one another; and the Ambassadors themselves here of either side have no more than the vulgar relations as yet; at least they will not be acknowledged thereof, is they have. And thus, with my heartiest thanks for the continuance of your weekly advertisements, and for all other your savours, I committee you to the merciful protection of the Almighty and remained ever

your Most faithful  
Friend to serve you  
I Averie  
Harborough the 29 Julie anno 1642

P.S. Mr Comenius was with me the last week and departed hence for Sweden on Monday last. He hath spoken with one or two learned men here (very fitter to be employed in the advancing of his great worked) and finds them very forward to contribute their best endeavours; so they may meet with encouragement for their support. Vale. I delivered Mr Comenius your great Parquet: but I perceived he expected some further writing also from you touching his business in France.

For yourself Sir.

6 August 1642

*Joseph Avery writing to Samuel Hartlib.*<sup>44</sup>

Hamburg

*Note:*

*Again Joseph Avery send his thanks to Samuel Hartlib for helping in removing slanders that had been written about him, saying he had not heard from his brother about the situation. He also developed on the packet of books he had sent previously. He had enclosed 2 copies of books published by Claude de Mesmes, comte. One of the books was for Hartlib and the other to be given to, Marquis de La Serté-Imbault, the French Ambassador in London.*

*And Joseph Avery advised that Claud de Mesmes had departed for the royal court in Copenhagen, Denmark*

Sir.

Together with the sending you of this enclosed from Mr Coleman, that honest good man, I am now to render you many & hearty thanks for your last letter of the 15th July, and for the panes you had already taken in my business. I hoped to have heard further from you by the last post; which brought us dates of the 22th July: but I shall attend your leisure, and doe crave pardon that I trouble you so much with my affairs. My Brother referred me to your letters, and hath not as yet written me whom he guessed to be the authors of those souled slanders raised against me.

I made bold to send you lately by Mr Bowater a Parquet of books for the French Ambassador and one Copied of the same was for you, fastened together unto my letter. The publishing of that booked, or rather the state of the Emperors affairs, is like to set anew on general Treaties for peace:

His Ambassador here being lately posted for Copenhagen to the King of Denmark for the' advancing of this affair, and, before his departure hence sent word to the Ambassadors of the confederate crowns that now at length he had obtained the Emperors ratification of the preliminary articles in form as it was agreed upon, but I doubt one rube or other still; yet we shall see what will come of it, at the King of Denmark's returned for Gluchstadt, which wile very shortly. Herewith I kissed your hands, and beseech the Lord to have you & all good people in his special protection in these fearful times remaining ever

faithfully yours

I. Averie

Hamburg the 5th August 1642.  
To my very worthy Friend,

Mr Samuel Hartlib.

in

London.

	Enclosed.	
22 September 1642	<p><i>The correspondence Letters between Joseph Avery to Samuel Hartlib from Hamburg on 22 September 1642.<sup>44</sup></i></p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p><i>Joseph Avery hopes that Samuel Hartlib has received a letter from Denmark, which described the issues relating to the false claims against him.</i></p> <p><i>He then describes a letter he had received from his brother, suggesting a companion for him, a Mrs Eldred, whom he describes as a “religious and good natured woman”, has money and has been to Holland. Samuel Avery had not met her but would arrange for one his friends to approach her, but had not heard from him.</i></p> <p><i>He asks Hartlib to help his brother as many women will not leave England because of the political problems in England.</i></p> <p>Sir.</p> <p>I hope you will have long since received my letter by Mr Goodman, which I write you out of Denmark; and out of it sufficiently understood my mind, in answered unto yours touching that particular which so nearly concerns me.</p> <p>At my returned hence I sound a letter from my Brother, of an ancient date: in which he makes mention of a widow, on Mrs Eldred ( <i>possibly widow of John Eldred, Cloth worker of Saint Stephen Coleman Street, City of London died 31 August 1638</i> ) ) dwellong in Coleman street, whom he conceives to be a fitter wife for me. For he says she is a very religious &amp; good natured woman, and hath a good estate; and such as may be the sooner persuaded to come over, because she hath bene in Holland already.</p> <p>He writes he had no acquaintance with her; but would sound her disposition by one of his Friends that had. But I have not heard from my Brother since. I pray inquire after this gentlewoman, and if you conceive her fitter for me; and have other wife opportunities for it; helped my brother to advance the business, or, is it taken not there, where you may elsewhere. For, I fear many good people while dane to leave their Country in a time of such danger, as the distractions in England seems to threaten more and more. The Lord in mercy &amp; compassion looked upon the afflictions, and hearken unto the sighs &amp; prayers of his people To his goodness I leave you.</p> <p>remained ever your Most faithful Friend to serve you Hamburg the 22 9ber 1642. I. Averie</p> <p>To my very worth Friend Mr Hartlib.</p> <p>In London. To his owned hands.</p>	Hamburg
31 October 1642	<p><i>The correspondence Letters between Joseph Avery to Samuel Hartlib from Elsinore (Helsingør), Sweden on 31 October 1642.<sup>44</sup></i></p> <p><i>Note:</i></p>	Elsinore (Helsingør), Sweden

*This is an important letter as it is one of the few instances where Joseph Avery provide information about his family. He gives a biography of his family, describing the size of his family. Unfortunately, the names of his children are not mentioned. But it does form a base line for the family created with his first wife.*

*Joseph Avery writes to Samuel Hartlib thanking him for his help in attempting to find a wife. Joseph advised Hartlib that there was no time from in finding a wife and apologised that Joseph wanted to make Hartlib a match maker. He said in passing if he could find he find a women who was willing to travel, might be able to make a journey to Hamburg under the protection of Mr Bowater and his family before winter.*

*Joseph responds to Hartlib, negative situation Avery is in by attempting to find a partner when not physically available to discuss any proposal. He then discusses how his wife was frail, then for 12 months was ill in Hamburg and the Danish army were being pursued by two of the Holy Roman Emperors Armies near Hamburg (approx.1625) which alarmed them. So he sent his wife back to England where she stayed for two years.*

*Note:*

***Avery says, they had 12 children of whom 7 died. And she died in childbirth (1638 -1640).***

***He then says his eldest son is in England and thriving***

***And four of them are of that age and forwardness (teenagers!) And he aims to send them abroad. He mentions the two youngest children but do not develop what he aims to do with them.***

***He goes on to say that he was always faithful to his wife. But is he is to be alone, so be it. But his children who are healthy give him great comfort.***

*Note Joseph Avery (b = 1592) 30 years old at marriage (1622), married 16 years (= 46) (1638). Therefore looking for a second wife ( 4 years later when Joseph Avery is 50*

*He finishes off by saying he will not bother him on the subject, but only desires to be a friend. And finally he says he has written to his brother describing the requirements he wants from a wife.*

Sir

Besides your weekly advertisements, I came to receive that which was written me tender your owned hand of the 23th September concerning that particular affair of mine which I Tooke the boldness to trouble you withal. I must needs acknowledge your care & paines taken in that behalf hath bene very great, and far surpassing any merit of mine: yet I have a Most earnest desire, and shall ever approve my endeavours answerable, to make requital whenever I shall find, or you yourself give me opportunities for it.

For the business itself, I think you are mistaken in conceiving that my letter pre-existed any time, either for the treaty, or accomplishment thereof; or else I was much mistaken in writing you such lines as might be obnoxious unto such a sense. for sure I am my intention was no more than this; namely that, in case a fitter party might be sound out, who in to be further of the troubles & distractions at home, might be persuaded to take a journey for Harborough,

She might have the better convenience for it, in the Companies of Mr Bowater his Mother, and wife; who I then understood had a purpose to be at Harborough before this winter; though I hear since they have changed their mind. For otherwise I know very well that affairs of this nature, especially in the absence of Parties, are very difficult to be pursued, much less accomplished, without the special providence & hand of God.

I confess also that those objections which you mention are also considerable amongst such as know me not; or will not content themselves with the relation of others concerning my disposition quality, and condition, yet herein also satisfaction might be given and taken amongst conscionable and sincere hearted men; especially where pressure cannot be had without prejudice, & inconvenience but me thinks the increasing dangers and distractions at home, should rather be a furtherance then hindrance unto the overture in my behalf.

My age I considered when I write you that a widowed that was not old, or a maid not over young were fittest for me. I depend upon the Lords good providence, and his time, & appointment for either. but for one of these I find my self-fitter; and not without ground: for, as I was about 30 years of age before I was married, so I had a very weak woman to my wife, but as good, and virtuous as any, we lived but 16 years together, in which time she was one whole year very sick, and, when the Emperors two armies in pursuit of the king of Denmark neared Harborough put us into a terrible state & alarm,

I sent my wife for England out of that danger, where she remained from me two years, shortly after we were married (1625); yet it pleased God to give us together 12 children (whereof 7 are yet alive) and she died in childbed with her last. My eldest son is in England, and in a thriving course. I praise God for it: and, although 4 of the rest are of that age & forwardness, as that I mean to dispose of them abroad (God willong) ere it being, for their better breeding, and education: yet, for the other two little ones, and my families sake, as well as other considerations to myself,

I find it not so fitter for me to be alone, without a companion & comforter, as it so please the Lord. and let me tell you in confidence (which I write not in any vaunting manner, but merely to the praise, and glories of the grace of God) I never in all my days knew any other woman then mine owned sweet wife; which grace & mercy of the Lords towards me I have sound further seconded and accompanied with his blessings otherwise hitherto upon me and mine: my children being all of them as comely as any; and such as yet as give me great comfort, and hopes of Gods goodness towards them.

I will not trouble you further on this subject, but only desire the continuance of your good affection & endeavours towards me in this behalf: perhaps the Lord will at length afford some opportunities for it, and his blessing thereupon. Who join with you in this affair, I know none so fitter there, as mine owned Brother, who best knows my estate, and will, I hope at any time be assisting unto any work as occasion shall offer.

I have formerly written unto him of my desires herein, and now again, in the enclosed, prayed him to help & concurred with you, as there shall be opportunities. But, let me tell you with like confidence I know not whether he be so fitter to make choice of a wife for me, who could not

better provide for himself by his last present wife, although he had a very great portion by her. Verbum sapient (*Latin: a word to the wife*).

For occurrence in these parts, and what my employment here is, this good bearer Mr Goodman will inform you of all, and so save me that labour: by whose relation you will also be able to cleared me of all suspicions & jealousies, is happily any should be concerning this my negotiation. Thus entreating the continuance of your love & prayers for me, as you have & shall have mine, I remain

your Most faithful friend to serve you

P.S. Sir I pray deliver yourself, or cause to be delivered the, enclosed to my Brothers owned hands.

I Averie

Elsinore the last October anno 1642.  
To my very worthy & much honoured Friend,  
Mr Samuel Hartlib  
in  
London  
to his owned hands  
from Mr Everley

Einem gutten frommen [*Trans: A good and pious one*]  
Menschen mit Mr Hartlib [*Trans: People with Mr Hartlib*]

1642

*Correspondence from an unknown author to PATRICK RUTHVEN, EARL OF BRENTFORD and Earl of Forth .<sup>62</sup> in which Joseph Avery's diplomatic reports are mentioned.*

Oxford

My Lord, **I send your Lordship a copy of Mr. Joseph Avery his note upon the receipt of your patent for your Swedish pension, and your warrant to Mr. Speiring.** Upon your command, the original shall be sent to your Lordship, or disposed of as you shall give order. For the right Honora bill the Earl of Forth, general of his Majesties' army at Oxford.

14 March 1643

*Joseph Avery writing from Rostock to Samuel Hartlib.<sup>44</sup>*

Hamburg  
(Rostock)

*Note:*

*Joseph Avery says he is very busy on a journey for which he had made little preparation and had not time to write to Samuel Hartlib. Avery was now in Rostock and he finds time to write. Thanking him for all the letters and books sent to him for which he still needs to pay. Samuel Hartlib asked him to deliver a letter to his brother in Danzig.*

*He has sent a letter via Hartlib for John Dury. And says that is Drury is not at Hartlib then he should open the letter which could require Hartlib to act on a subject.*

*Avery says that is Hartlib has any books for him to give them to Mr. Bowater who will pay for them a deliver to Avery.*

Sir

I had so much to do, and so little time of preparation unto the journey I am now upon, as that I had none at all to write you from Harborough to give you thanks for all your kind letters, and great panes taken in those other things you have sent me from time to time. Neither will I do more now then send you a bare, but very free profession, that you have engaged me far to be your debtor altered from which I assure you I shall

not be quiet till I have in some kind or other acquitted myself of. As for the letter for Dansicke which came in your last, I intend (God willong) to be the deliverer thereof myself and to see your Brother also is he be there. being on my journey that way:

Mr Dury out of the enclosed will tell you upon what occasion. So that, is he be there, I pray give it him, who perhaps will take your advice in a particular that much concerns me. Is he should be absent, then I entreat you to open the letter unto him; which will put you to a great deal of trouble; but yet shew you the confidence which I impose both in Mr Dury and yourself. What books you shall think fitter to send me, I pray deliver Mr Bowater whom I have given order to furnish you with money for them from time to time. I am in hast, and have only more now to crane your pardon for my boldness, and to believe that I remained ever.

your Most assured & faithful Friend  
to serve you  
I. Averie  
Hamburg 1642:

To my very worthy Friend  
Mr Samuel Hartlib.  
in  
London.  
to his owned hands Rostock the 4/14 March

## Chapter 10

### Joseph Avery related entries in the National Archives & State Papers

23 January 1642	<p><i>The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 81/53/19 Date: 1642 Jan. 23</i>  <i>State Papers Foreign</i>  <i>SP 81 - Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, German States</i>  <i>SP 81/53/19 - Folio 19: Secretary of State to Joseph Avery.</i>            Secretary of State to Joseph Avery.</p>	Whitehall
5 April 1623	<p><i>The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 75/5/276 Date: 1623 Apr. 5/15</i>  <i>Subject: Russia and Europe</i>  <i>State Papers Foreign</i>  <i>SP 75 - Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Denmark</i>  <i>SP 75/5 - This record has no title</i>            Joseph Avery Letters to secretary of state, Carleton, in Whitehall<sup>20</sup></p>	Whitehall
19 January 1625	<p><i>The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 75/6/13 Date: 1625 Jan. 19/29</i>  <i>Subject: Europe and Russia</i>  <i>State Papers Foreign</i>  <i>SP 75 - Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Denmark</i>  <i>SP 75/6/13 - Joseph Averie to Carleton.</i>            Joseph Avery(Averie) Letter to Secretary of State, Carleton in Whitehall.<sup>21</sup></p>	Whitehall
27 July 1630	<p><i>Note:</i>  <i>Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Denmark</i>  <i>Correspondence and papers of the Secretary of State concerning the kingdom of Denmark (and Norway) and the duchy of Holstein (now in Germany).</i>  <i>The records are mainly in-letters (with some extracts) Mostly to the Secretary of State from the English (later British) ministers at Copenhagen (the Envoy Extraordinary or the resident minister) or the consuls at Elsinore (Helsingor) and Bergen in Norway. Original letters from the King of Denmark, his ambassador or ministers, may also be sound, together with a number of petitions, some royal warrants and instructions to the British representatives or agents acting for the government. Many draft replies by the Secretary of State are included, though they are less frequently found in the earlier volumes.</i></p> <p><i>This is an entry in SSNE Project Database [SSNE 7721] [SSNE 7722].</i>  <i>Joseph Avery's history and biography</i>  <i>Note: (SSNE) =The Scotland, Scandinavia and Northern European Biographical Database</i>  <b>Robbery at sea of the ship "Nonsuch".<sup>24</sup> and the involvement ops Joseph Avery as the ambassadors representative</b></p> <p><i>In Calendar of State Papers Domestic: Charles I, 1629-31, ed. John Bruce (London, 1860), pp. 307-318.</i>  <i>British History Online :<a href="http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-history-of-joseph-avery-diplomat-v01-3">http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-history-of-joseph-avery-diplomat-v01-3</a></i></p>	Hamburg

	<p><sup>42</sup>. Secretary Dorchester to Sir Wm. Alexander, Secretary for Scotland. Letters of reprisal against the Hamburgers, granted in Scotland, to David Robertson, for a robbery committed at sea by Alexander Lock, and Michael Utenhoven, are to be recalled until justice has been demanded of the Hamburgers. <b>Is Sir Robert Anstruther be yet at Hamburg, he can procure Robertson a quick dispatch; is he be at the Diet at Ratisbon, Sir William should write to Joseph Avery, secretary of the English merchants, who has charge of the King's affairs in the Ambassador's absence.</b> The King and Queen are there well, and were both yesterday at St. James's to see the young prince, who prospers exceedingly. The season of the year which ripens affairs as it does fruits, will produce somewhat ere long in foreign parts worth his knowledge, where of Dorchester will not sail to advertise Sir William and the Lord Chancellor.</p>	Edinburg h
01/1631 – 12/1631	Joseph Avery Service Record in DENMARK - NORWAY, Stuart Kingdoms. <sup>25</sup>	Denmark/ Norway
1631 - 1632	Capacity AGENT, purpose DIPLOMACY <i>In the EVELYN PAPERS 'Sir Isaac Wake ambassador to France in Paris.<sup>26</sup> including from Joseph Avery</i>	Paris, France
	<p><i>Note:</i> <i>The Evelyn Papers include miscellaneous letters and papers relating to the embassy of Sir Isaac Wake in France between 1621-1632. These documents were written partly in Latin, French and Italian. Including letters addressed mostly to Sir Isaac Wake. The writers include</i> <i>Sir Robert Anstruther, Joseph Avery, Sir Dudley Carleton, William Lord Craven, Basil Lord Fielding, Sir Balthasar Gerbier, Sir Arthur Hopton, Louis XIII, Peter Morton, Marie de Rohan and Sir Peter Wyche.</i></p>	Paris, France
17th May 1632	<p><i>In a letter between Frederick V Elector Palatine of the Rhine at the time was in Munich, wrote a letter to his wife, Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia in which Joseph Avery is mentioned.<sup>27</sup></i> <i>Note: In the letter are many numbers. These are code words for various individuals and locations. During the publication of the letter the authors added names in brackets to which they refer.</i> LETTER XV, -</p> <p>To the Queen of Bohemia.</p> <p>Le Duke has removed the entire link to it. I believe that [King of Sweden] will not advance no further for this shot. Mr. Vane ell: a MY DEAREST, This morning, as we were passed from Freissingen I was happy to receive four of your letters, from you on. 14 of April, &amp; May, I will thank you very much for the trouble you take of e-to write seriously; I see by it that you do not forget me. Believe that I think well continually to you, &amp; how long I wait to see you again: it distresses me although I still see little appearance. Deals go badly to the Palatinate: li the King of Sweden could be there, with the help of God, he would easily destroy the pride of the Espagnols. There are still fine troops there; but resemble that the chess do not agree too well -, and the release of Home, for having returned Speyer, having the secure near faith, made a lot of badly: it will cost him his head, so the King said. The Queen must come either to Ulm or to Nuremberg. We are only two leagues from Munich, 6c perhaps I will date my letter from-there, because it does not appear that they are residing in Aalborg; he was told to wait for the King there. Stone, 6c he makes 6c go on horseback. We stayed one day in Freissingen; is a very</p>	Munich

beautiful place: the house does not feel string beautiful, but the sight  
 very pleading, & the deer come crazy the house: we see from there  
 Munich & up to the Tirol mountains, which are covered with snow. The  
 Bishop if he fled; the city paid 23 mil. R. taler. There is a very beautiful  
 church, but the people of Buc de Bavaria won the best forfeitures.  
 Yesterday came a messenger from lower-Saxony, who says that  
 Papenem would have been defeated by General Tot & le Duke Franz  
 Karl, 6c that he was blocked in Stade: others differ completely the  
 opposite; so that we are between Esperance 6c sear. [King of Sweden]  
 entrust 129 too much, having many families there. Between [Walstein,  
 General de l'Empereur] 6c. I do not offer to write everything, this being  
 too dangerous; why I beg they chose. The king the role is still  
 inconvenient; but this He is a brave prince; we are not bored near of him:  
 God grant us to preserve him! I stay away from my letters well rendered,  
 6c that the portraits that I sent by the Earl of Folms have you were  
 pleasant. You are greatly obliged to the King your brother of the creation  
 he gave you of the heritage of your grandmother: **you are very well to  
 employ Mr. ' Avery; he is very-honest man.** Is had asked con-like  
 [King of Bohemia], he would not have done this proposition to. I am not  
 married that it is not with [King de Bohemia]: I believe that he will flee  
 the wife of [King of Sweden]: he had done better to stay in [Berlin]. I  
 fear that [King of France] will [P. d. Berg], to prevent him from going to  
 campaign, by some treaty: it would do well good that he was already  
 there, because like that, [the child] can send so many [people war] they  
 want. You will have run away death of Tilly & the poor Marquis of  
 Baden, on the same day. Alteringer se resets what we said. I made sure  
 you enlightened you false reports that we had made. I whipped-kings  
 that 29, 10, 25, 70, 55, of 31 had at-so much spirit and loyalty, I would  
 do very servant. I am delighted with the happy delivery of the Prince  
 d'Orange; I please tell him for me, 6c that I wished that at the end of Tan  
 she would give birth happily to a new-born. If string will be able to be  
 howl allay in the good company you have. I beg you; tell me ii the  
 nephew is always in a bad mood. I am surprised that Bratus did not come  
 with the Lowenstein Com tel. I you a fact that I am extremely happy to  
 see the King your brother bear witness to you of your affection, & that  
 you & Nethersol will have me that he is satisfied with me: God make me  
 would be very Sorry to please him, & that I forget the benefits that we  
 have received from him, that I make resound everywhere. For the drafts  
 between 116 & 124 [King of Sweden], I believe that, 1 8 1 wanted, we  
 would get things reasonable: but it is humble that we proceed there as  
 with that of 1 54 [Espagne] -, but we don't have the affection to advance  
 the one with 1 24 [King of Sweden] like the other. I think so that  
 Nethersol would do good services to 116 & a 121 [King of Bohemia]: he  
 would not do must be qualified Ambassador, but Resident; because then  
 he could have more ac-these, & better to flee 124 [King of Sweden], But  
 the other proportion with the brother of 17, 10, 31, I 12, 44, 32, I do not  
 approve of any-of course: he started from bad grace, and brother & a  
 mother in the same house, & of their temper, would do  
 Nothing worthwhile; you would soon be doing last & afterwards would  
 not do how to get out of it. I believe it is worth-right better to leave the  
 vacant place for whatever terns. I'm running away from Rupert in your  
 good graces, & that Charles makes so good; of course they make me  
 very dear traitorous God me false so happy to be able to you soon see  
 treetops again! I beg you to do my hands to Madame la Princes from  
 Broth, our Queen, and Madame Arrange: I flee well married that our son  
 does not care. I want to hope that before you receive this letter the Prince  
 will make forth in campaign. -Having written so far, the Marquis de  
 Hamel-you're coming, & with him Hone, who calls me carried your dear  
 letter, I saw the ces soon of the King your brother. He is tellong you a lot  
 of affection; that makes me very happy, & in-core more to see yours, in

that delirez I use for my own good: I do not miss your king's asset thank; but I would like that could you have this heritage, and put it to annuity, and from them pay your debts little by little, not defying anything from you, you ended up helping me always as much as I love you. You can be well swelled that no absence will ever cool my love, which is fine perfect. I wish your daughter became very beautiful, and that I could find someone good match for her: Count Maurice does not will do well to have the Count of Hanau for rival. I believe that neither Ton nor the other the aura, 6c that Mr. Hautin keeps it for his son. For those of Crass, I believe they will soon change, and that she will soon have another devotee. He is a very honest man; I will do well to do for him. I do not dare write to the Prince that he will make me possible. I sled this morning with the King in the beautiful house of my good cousin. On Tue-who admires Hamilton, says he never nothing more beautiful: he had the better, but there are still plenty of beautiful things, but which cannot easily be brought: though it wouldn't do, 121 [King of Bohemia] would have none. 124 [King of Sweden] encores in doubt are he will be able to maintain this square; it is very well read. Is we had the term, we could make it very good: he there is already some beginning, it is a very delicious place: there is a lot of game. Mr. Waackesent me as my secretary, but all letters were deprived on the way: but, as many that he tells me, he seems that it is for 'the business make a brother of 133 [Due de Saxe] for 126 [Elector of Mainz]: but 124 [King de Suede] won't quit - > he says may the Pope approve it. I'm running away that 118 [King of France] is more affiliated with 121 [King of Bohemia] than the past. I have seen this letter begins yesterday; I'll finish, tellong you that I flee perfectly, & that will do all my life, My dear one heart, Your very faithful friend, & very affectionate & love servant, Frederick. From Munich, this 17th May 1632.

Benefits that we have received from him that I make resound everywhere. For the drafts between 116 & 124 [King of Sweden], I believe that, so I wanted, we would get things reasonable: but it means that we proceed there as with that of 154 [Espagne] -, but we don't have the affection to advance the one with 124 [King of Sweden] like the other. I think so that Nethersol would do good services to 116 & a 121 [King of Bohemia]: he would not do must be qualified Ambassador, but Resident; because then he could have more ac-these, & better to flee 124 [King of Sweden], But the other proportion with the brother of 17, 10, 31, 12, 44, 32, I do not approve of any-of course: he started from bad grace, and brother & a mother in the same house, & of their temper, would do nothing worthwhile; you would soon be doing last, & afterwards would not do how to get out of it. I believe it is worth-right better to leave the vacant place for whatever terns. I'm running away from Rupert is in your good graces, & that Charles makes so good; of course they make me very dear true to our God me false so happy to be able to you soon see true to us again! I beg you to do my hands to Madame la Princes le from Broth, our Queen, and Mrs Arange: Is she well married that our son does not care. I want to hope that before you receive this letter the Prince will make forth in campaign. -Having written so far, the Marquis de Hamel-you're coming, & with him Home, who calls me carried your dear letter, I saw the cesoion of the King your brother. He is tellong you a lot stroke of affection; that makes me very happy, & in-core more to see yours, in that delirez I use for my own good: I do not miss you king's sots thank; but I would like that could you have this heritage, and put it to annuity, and from them pay your debts little by little, not denying anything from you, you ended up helping me always by as much as I love you. You can be well believed that no

absence will ever cool my love, who is so near perfect. I wish your daughter became very beautiful, and that I could find someone good match for her: Count Maurice does not will do well to have the Count of Hanau for rival. I believe that neither one nor the other the aura, 6c that Mr. Hautin keeps it for his son. For those of Class, I believe they will soon change, and that she will soon have another devotee. He is a very honest man; I will do well to do for him. I do not dare write to the Prince so that he will make me possible. I sled this morning with the King in the beautiful house of my good cousin. Onto who admires Hamilton, says he never nothing more beautiful: he had the better, but there are still plenty of beautiful things, but which cannot easily be brought: though it wouldn't do, 121 [King of Bohemia] would have none. 124 [King of Sweden] It is still in doubt is it will be able to maintain this position; it is very well read. Is we had the term, we could make it very good: he there is already some beginning, it is a very delicious place, and close to chalet: there is a lot of game. Mr. Waackesent me as my secretary, but all letters were deprived on the way: but, as many that he tells me, he is for 'the business make a brother of 133 [Due de Saxe] for 126 [Elector of Mainz]: but 124 [King de Suede] won't quit -> he says may the Pope approve it. I'm running away that 118 [King of France] is more assimilated with 121 [King of Bohemia] than the past. I have seen this letter begins yesterday; I'll finish, tellong you that I sleep perfectly, & that I will do all my life,  
 My dear one heart  
 ,Your very faithful friend,& very affectionate & loving servant,  
 Frederick. From Munich  
 , this 17 May 1632.

17 June 1632

*This letter from Frederick V Elector Palatine of the Rhine is in Nuremburg.<sup>28</sup> writes to his wife Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia. Within the letter he enquires into the negotiations of Joseph Avery.*

Nuremburg

LETTER XVI

To the Queen of Bohemia.

My dearest Heart,

I wrote to you on the 11 of this month from Donawert: we started from there on the 14th, & arrive on fair on 1 5 in Slimseld, & yesterday I fled to this town to have dinner with the Duke Frankfurt & le Duke de Holstein. The king is walking to Swabach, and this mess he will doing first, a league from here. I believe he will past byte Bishopric of Bamberg, going to the relief of 1 29, who left Prague: I can go with him, to see what he wants to send for my good. I saw your cousin here, the woman of the Duke August; I sucked up yesterday with her: for her good prince; she has a beautiful enough colour, but at the rest there are no excesses. Everything has this hour I have just received two of your letters very from 6c 3 of this month. I rejoice well on the strength of the happy progress of the Prince of Orange. We are told from Cologne that he as siege Maastricht, and 150 withdraws to Liege. Catringue will do well, because at this hour she will be able to see it more often. Please tell me who will have the charge of Count Ernest, & what you Learn about the sending of Mr. de St. Chaumont. I run away from home that Dupont has nothing could be obtained in France. 238 [Due from Hamilton] had already told me the marriage of the ills of 176: that's why the brother was made grand d'154 [Espagne.] Avarice reigns well in these districts: I don't find that 122[Reine de Bohemia] was about to lash out the time has it. Mr. Vane is not here: he will be glad to be a grandfather. He wrote these days a very imperious letter to 121 [King of Bohemia]: I cannot believe that 116 gave him this charge. 121 [King of Bohemia] did not write to him again, but made him say mouth, which he had always carried all res-little to 121 [King of Bohemia], that he would still in the suture, and that he would marry him to sleep just the subject of

discontent. Is head such a commission, why didn't he have it shown to 121 [King of Bohemia] in Augsburg? There are strange people around 116. There are has a strange article in the points to be covered with 124 [King of Sweden], which he never desire. It is that, so 116 sailed to give 192 promised to 124 [King of Sweden], 210 him would remain a pledge for that. I said to 170 [James the First, King of England] that, is it was put, 1 1 6 would force string 1 2 1 [King of Bohemia], who in such a case would like better than 116 don't deal for 121 [King de Bohemia]. He promised he would nation: you won't hurt to touch a word of it to Nethersol, so understand me. I'm afraid that 176 is not our friend: I'm a good friend that Madame de Bouillon whipped us much good shot What do me do yet 238 [Due de Hamilton] will respond: he is after to reform his train: I think he will see the King still whatever terns. **Is the treaty was came to a conclusion, 1 24 [King of Sweden] It was desirable to send 179 to England: he has few capable people, and does not trust all. I can't wait to see what Avery has done in your things.** I will do very much to have the port-features of my children: I wished that I poise to receive jury: justice les poste far well: I hope they will become string honest people. I saw the old woman today Marquis of Anspach who is from Luneburg. Someone favours me well, and my other bedroom ; but my lackeys are not worth much, & utenhoven very full of lice. I seethat the riches are coming to Crommel with great strides: he could not do better than to marry her widow. I hope to see this trip Madam my mother. I am surprised that the Muscovites remain long term in The Hague. Is the States still defray them, this owes them to good. Henderson brought me your letter: it is very foolish to have lest Holland. I find him so kind only on the part: he does not the little is missing for governor, & Rogier for preceptor. I do what I must do, & how to get rid of it. We say Papenheim is coming to join the Due from Bavaria; I'm afraid the army will large necessity of provisions until it comes to the land of 129. I will write to you as often as I can: my thoughts are well continually to you, whom I love to all my heart, like being, My dear & only heart, Your very friend, & very sound of servant, Frederic From Nuremberg, this 17 June 7, 1632

11 September 1632

*In a letter from Charles Its to Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia from Oatlands Palace, Surrey, England.<sup>29</sup> Joseph Avery is mentioned in that Avery had approached the Swedes and Landgrave of Hess and offered help on the Kings assistance is it was requested To the Queen ,*

*Oatlands Palace, Surrey,*

*Oatlands Palace, Surrey,*

Madam,  
"The King see the daily more and more how he is abused, and therefore will hasten his treaty with France as much as he can -, and I doubt not you know he hath sent his Plenipotentiaries ten days ago. **I could wish to know how things stand in Westphalia, and is the Swedes or the Landgrave of Hesse desire the King's assistance, which he promised them by Avery, why do they not offer hire them places there, which they are not able to maintain ?** I beseech your Majesty to let me know is it be true what they say here, that the States are raising 120 companies of foot, and 25 of horse, which put Servants in rear, that during his absence they will cashier his regiment. I hope your Majesty will intercede for him, that his being with me may be no hindrance of his own fortune. I fear he will desire to go over, is the Prince do not command him to stay; and assure him that he shall get no prejudice by it: I wish it may be done speedily. Concerning my brother Rupert, M. de Soubise hath made overture, that with your Majesty and your brother's

consent, he thinks M, de Rohan Would not be unwilling to match him with his daughter. The King seemed to like of it; but he would have your advice and consent in it. I think it is no absurd proportion, for she is great both in means, and birth, and of the religion. I will leave to others to write of the Spanish Ambassador's audience, and of the money business, which is not buried yet. Your Majesty's Most humble and obedient son and servant,

Charles, Oatlands, ( Oatlands Palace, Surrey, England)

This 11 of September 1632.

October 1632	Joseph Avery's Service Record for October 1632 shows he was working in the capacity of diplomatic agent in DENMARK-NORWAY, Stuart kingdoms. <sup>25</sup>	DENMARK-NORWAY
December 1632	<p><i>Note:</i>  <i>Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia went into exile in The Hague.<sup>30</sup></i>  <i>Elizabeth developed a network of agents to inform her of political activities with Europe, one Of These was Joseph Avery</i>  Elizabeth, through her network was aware of a conference in Hamburg. She was not invited. She approached her brother Charles 1st to appoint representatives. From 1638 Charles gave in and appointed Sir Thomas Roe for the conference in Hamburg and later for the Imperial Diet in Regensburg. Throughout the period, Elizabeth kept her eyes and ears open for new conferences. As an exiled, poor widow, she was generally not high on the invitation list to these negotiations and conferences.  <b>Many states felt that Elizabeth had nothing to offer, she only had a list of requests for her restoration of the Palatinate. Nonetheless, this lack in invitations and things to offer did not stop Elizabeth attempting to send representatives to meetings throughout Europe. Her correspondence with several of Charles diplomats meant that she had agents throughout Europe who could inform her of conferences that were being prepared, such as Avery near Hamburg and Denmark, and Gerbier in Brussels .Additionally, she hoped that for special missions, Charles would send the diplomats who had indicated to be supportive of the Palatine cause.</b></p>	<p><i>The Hague</i>   The Hague</p>
1631-41	<p>Joseph Avery (fl 1632), Diplomat 'letters and despatches (2 vols)' "1631-41" are in Trinity College Dublin archives.<sup>31</sup></p> <p>Joseph Avery (fl 1632), Diplomat 'letters and despatches are in Trinity College Dublin Res: MS 707/1-2 Date: 1631-41, not available at The National Archives. Res: NRA 19217 Trinity College Dublin</p>	Dublin
1635	The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 95/4/25, Folio 86. Instructions for Joseph Averie to Sweden. Date: 1635 Apr 1	Sweden
1 April 1635	Instructions for Joseph Averie to Sweden' in The State Paper Office. <sup>33</sup>	Germany
1635	The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 88/9/76,f76: Douglas to Joseph Avery, British Agent for Swedish affairs in Germany Date: 1635 Sept. 17/27	
September 17 -27 1635	Douglas to Joseph Avery, British Agent for Swedish affairs in Germany Date: 1635 Sept. 17/27. <sup>32</sup>	Germany
January 1636	<p>Joseph Avery's Service Record shows he is in LUNEBURG [ Imperial Diet] as a diplomatic agent for the Stuart Kingdoms.<sup>25</sup></p> <p>The National Archives, Kew Res: SP 81/43/130 date: January 1636</p>	LUNEBURG

January 1636	<i>State Papers Foreign</i> In 'Folio 130: Instructions for Joseph Avery, and draft.' Written at Whitehall. <sup>35</sup>	Whitehall
10 February 1636	<i>Joseph Avery is in contact with Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia who is exiled in The Hague.</i> <sup>36</sup>	The Hague
	Regarding Elizabeth's extended Danish family, contact with them also primarily occurred via advisors and ambassadors. Denmark had entered the war and Christian IV was active in organising anti-Habsburg alliances, but this did not mean he intended to help his niece. At the conference of Hamburg in 1638, he had even attempted to exclude Charles Louis from participating in the peace conference. On other occasions, which were not directly related to warfare, the contact between Elizabeth and Christian had been more positive. After the death of her maternal grandmother Sophie of Mecklenburg in 1631, Elizabeth hoped to receive an inheritance. However, in Denmark inheritances only went to male members of the family. After Nethersole and Frederick argued that Elizabeth needed it more than her brother Charles, she asked Nethersole to make this request to Charles. In April 1632 she heard that he succeeded: "Nethersole writes to me that the King my dear Brother hath given me his part in those moneys and goods that he is to inherit of my Grandmother; for by the laws of Denmark the daughters inherit the mothers goods equal with the sons so as he was to have that which belonged to Queen my mother, and he hath given it to me, by a formal act, which he will send by an Ambassador who is also to console with my Uncle for her death. <b>"Straightforward as it sounds, it took years and several missions of the Stuart diplomat Avery and the Palatine diplomat Rusdorf to the Danish court to negotiate about the inheritance. Christian IV of Denmark was reluctant to give the inheritance as he was still waiting for money that the late King James I had borrowed from Denmark."</b> As Britain did not have the financial resources to repay Denmark, asked Charles in 1638 is Elizabeth's inheritance could be used to pay of his debts to Denmark. Sir Thomas Roe forwarded Charles proposition: "to recall, and settle the king of Denmark, to liquidate all accounts with him to which purpose he hath written to your Majesty that you will please to send me a power to release for you your interest in your grandmothers legacy and thereunto refer yours else to his abundant goodness, which I presume your Majesty will not refuse, being both to accommodate his, and your own business. "Elizabeth had no choice than to comply, as she felt obliged both to Charles and with Christian. She said "when the king did give me that did not think it would come too great to assume as it is "Charles might have regretted giving away such a large sum when he was in debt himself.	The Hague
June 1636	Joseph Avery's Service Record shows he is a diplomatic agent in DENMARK & NORWAY. <sup>25</sup>	DENMARK-NORWAY
3 June 1636	In the EVELYN PAPERS Joseph Avery is mentioned in a letter written by 'ambassador to France John, Viscount Scudamore', <sup>37</sup>	
3 June 1636	A speech is made by Joseph Avery to Chancellor Oxenstierna in. Latin. ( <i>Axel, Count Oxenstierna, Chancellor of Sweden</i> ) ( <i>A copy of the document is in the British Library</i> )	
July - December 1636	Joseph Avery ,acting as a diplomatic agent is in HAMBURG and SWEDEN . <sup>25</sup> .	HAMBURG

28 July 1636	<i>Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia in exile at Grimsthorpe Castle, Borne, Lincolnshire.<sup>38</sup> meets with Sir William Boswell on behalf of John Coke ( Secretary of State) from whom he brings letters. One provides information of letters sent to Joseph Avery on behalf of the King by Lord Leicester.</i>	<i>Grimsthorpe Castle, Borne, Lincolnshire</i>
	<p>To the Queen. Madam,</p> <p>By that which Sir William Boswell received by this bearer from Secretary Sir John Coke, your Majesty (all see the essence of that you have sent to the King by Dingley). I think it something strange, that I may have no copy of anything concerning my own business, which was never denied to the King my father. I see no reason why the King mould mistrust it in my hands, considering that, for my own sake, I mull keep it secret. I beseech your Majesty to touch this matter in your letter to the King. Sir John Manwood will tell your Majesty why I could not answer the letter which Dingley brought me from you by him, which was an unhappy accident. I sent you by him the measure of my true height without any heels. I believe your Majesty sent for it, because they think my brother Maurice as high as myself. I have again got some hopes of my business; <b>“and I believe your Majesty will also find much content in the letters written by his command to Avery, my lord of Leicester, and now it will be both in Sweden's and France's power to engage the King in a good and firm league with them “</b>; for he plainly seethat he is abused. Shortly, we mail hear out of France, and then we shall see how he will proceed : for other news, this bearer will inform you, for that I shall make an end, remaining Your Majesty's Moil humble and most obedient son and servant, C. Grimsthorpe, this 28th of July 1636.</p>	<i>Grimsthorpe Castle, Borne, Lincolnshire</i>
	I can send the Countess of Luxembourg no fan, because the season is past, but I will find something else for her.	
1636 to 1637	Joseph Avery , acting as diplomatic agent for the Stuart Kingdoms, was now in SAXONY then in BRANDENBURG <sup>25</sup> .	<i>SAXONY BRANDE- NBURG</i>
4 October 1636	<i>Correspondence between Darmstadt, Frankfurt from Margrave of Darmstadt to the Elector of Saxony in Srankfurt.<sup>39</sup>, mention Joseph Avery confirming the recall of Leslie from Swedish Service. (Note: Alexander Leslie, 1st Earl of Leven became a Field Marshal in the Swedish Army )</i>	<i>Darmstadt, Frankfurt</i>
16th December, 1636	<b>A letter from London. 4th to. 6 February, 1636, p. 40), mentions that Leslie and" Bedwin " are said to be recalled from the Swedish service by the King of England, in order that they may be sent to assist the Palatinate ; a report which Joseph Avery, the English Resident at Hamburg, confirmed when in conference with General Banier,16th December, 1636</b>	
18 January 1637	<p><i>Registered in the National Archives with the reference SP 75/141described as Joseph Averie to [Sir Jn. Coke].Date: 1637 Jan. 18/28</i></p> <p><i>State Papers Foreign</i></p> <p>Joseph Averie sends a diplomatic letter to Sir John Coke, Secretary of State and base in Whitehall on 18 January 1637 .<sup>40</sup></p>	<i>Whitehall</i>
11 June 1637	<i>In correspondence between Charles 1<sup>st</sup> and Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia who was staying at Greenwich Palace, London.<sup>41</sup> Joseph</i>	<i>Greenwich Palace,</i>

	<p><i>Avery was mentioned, acting on behalf of Charles to invite the Swedes to a treaty.</i></p> <p>To the Queen, M A D A M,</p> <p>Upon these last letters which the King received from France, and though not a conclusion of the treaty, yet an approbation of all the particulars of it, and an am interested in of their intention fully to so get it after the approbation of the other confederates, he sound good to let me go over to Holland ; as he thinks, with my presence, and your Majesty's am stance, to move the States to come into this league, of which they mall have an entire communication by Sir William Boswell, by which they mail see the King's good intentions. This is the second time I am urged to this journey, so that I cannot eschew it, but must seem to be very satisfied, of which I beseech your Majesty to make how too : yet I will not go before I have all in writing, which the King promised me I mould” <b>Avery is chosen to invite the Swedes to this treaty, which is only to avoid expenses, or keep out better men : yet I will do what I can, before I go, to get Thomas Rowe, though it will be hard.</b> “Your Majesty will be pleased to content yourself at this time with the copies of them letters I received from France, until I bring the treaty in form : the best is that the King my uncle is tied to break in a certain time, which is all I can say at this time”;</p> <p>remaining Your Majesty's Most humble and obedient son and servant, Charles, Greenwich, this 11 of June 1637.</p>	London
July 1637	<i>Between 1 July 1637 to 31 July 1637 Joseph Avery was assigned to DENMARK – NORWAY as a diplomatic agent.<sup>25</sup></i>	DENMARK-NORWAY
13 September 1638	<p><i>Joseph Avery met with Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia in the Hague on 13 September 1638 in .<sup>42</sup></i></p> <p><i>Note:</i> <i>Sir Thomas Roe was in Hamburg at the time:</i> <i>Sir Thomas Roe was at the conference in Hamburg and later for the Imperial Diet in Regensburg. Throughout the period, Elizabeth kept her eyes and ears open for new conferences. As an exiled, poor widow, she was generally not high on the invitation list to these negotiations and conferences</i></p>	The Hague  Hamburg & Regensburg
1641	Joseph Avery was again in DENMARK – NORWAY as a diplomat agent <sup>25</sup>	DENMARK-NORWAY

## Chapter 11

### Miscellaneous letters & letters in the Bodleian Library mentioning Joseph Avery

May 22 to 1 June 1643

1643

*Correspondence between 'John Drury to Samuel Hartlib' in Emden mentions Joseph Avery.* <sup>63</sup>

*Emden*

*Note:*

*John Drury explains to Hartlib that he would have preferred to have left the Hague and returned to England. But Joseph Avery and his new wife Elizabeth Ogle (b.1606) is aged 40 agreed to travel with them to Hamburg. Drury mentions that he has met Erasmus the Dutch philosopher and that Erasmus had been invited to visit Comedius the Czech philosopher, so Drury wrote to Comedius*

Dear friend

I thought to have been gone from this place back again by this time but I am drawn forward into Germany; for having here [consummate?] the marriage betwixt Mr Averie & Mistress Ogle they have importuned me to go along with them to Hamburg which I have not been able to refuse then for many reasons needless to be alleged: the Chiefs thing which I have to acquaint you withal is that I have here met with Mr [Erastus?] [*Erasmus of Rotterdam or Erasmus; b(1466 – 1536) was a Dutch philosopher and Catholic theologian*] whom Mr Pym maintained at Cambridge; he showed me Mr Comenius letters whereby he doth invite him to come to him & Mr Wechnerus letters whereby he declared his purpose of going to Mr Comenius.

Erastus will go from hence this week; with him therefore I have written the second time (for before I went from the Hague I wrote first) to Comenius, concerning the things which yow gave me notice of, that when he shall have answered me some questions; I may take occasion from his owned letters to write of particular matters unto him; you may write sparingly unto me till I do return from Hamburg to Utrecht, & then when you shall know of my arrival yow may enlarge yourself. I have here sound new overtures of advancing the Correspondence for my work, for one that never saw me before upon the description that Dr Calixtus of Helmstat made of me to him knew me here & taking notice of me gave me his letters & some of his writes tending to pacification, & by the means of the bearer

I have observed some passages of Gods providence leading me to conceive that his hand may be further with me in the work is I follow the work which I have intended hitherto by a friendly correspondence; therefore in this journey towards Hamburg I purpose going & coming to salute the Chiefs men of both sides & lay a foundation of suture good intelligence whereof in due time you shall God willong receive an

account. is your matters in England frame to a settlement perhaps you may assist, is not yet what strength God shall bestow upon me shall not be wasted I hope unprofitably; let my sister know that I am for a little time gone up to Germany & purpose to return quickly back again: at my return to Utrecht or to the Hague she may expect to hear from me; & till then except I have spare time at Hamburg; I perhaps shall not write again to you having nothing more to add at this present I rest

yours in the surest bonds of Christian

Love & unity John Dury  
Emden this 1. June/22 May 1643.

*Note:*

*In the Bodleian Library – there are three letters mentioning Elizabeth Avery, from 1 June 1643 to 13 July 1644 in Emden, Hamburg, The Hague.*<sup>64</sup>

1 Jun 1643,	The letters are from John Dury (1596-1680) from Emden, to Samuel Hartlib, (1600-1662) ,London	Emden,
12 Jun 1643	John, Dury (1596-1680) from Hamburg to William Laud, (1573-1645) London.	Hamburg
13 Jul 1644	John Dury (1596-1680) from The Hague to Samuel Hartlib, (1600-1662 ) London	The Hague
1641 to 49 August 1643	<i>Joseph Avery's reports to Thomas Roe (c. 1581 – 1644 ) about the 'Ramifications of English taking the Danish ship Arken' in the North Sea during August 1643 and the effect on the wars of the three kingdoms ( 1641 to 49) </i> <sup>65</sup>	Hamburg

*Note:*

*Sir Thomas Roe was a diplomat. In 1629, he was successful in arranging peace between Sweden and Poland. In so doing, he aided Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to intervene decisively in the Thirty Years War on the side of the Protestant German princes. Roe also negotiated treaties with Danzig and Denmark. In 1630 attended the Diet of Regensburg. He was appointed as England's ambassador to the Holy Roman Empire from 1641 to 1642.[10] He took part in the peace conferences at Hamburg, Regensburg and Vienna, and used his influence to obtain the restoration of the Palatinate, the emperor declaring that he had "scarce ever met with an ambassador till now."*

**Joseph Averie reported to Sir Thomas Roe that Christian IV had been so outraged that he ordered the crews of English merchant ships to be impristoned under armed guard and that the taking of 20 English ships could not satisfy his revenge. Christian issued orders to the naval squadrons in the Sound, and around the coast of Norway, to stay all goods belonging to the City of London which passed by his dominions.**

**Some Englishmen believed that Arken had only been bait in order that Christian could do exactly that and arrest the goods of the Merchant Adventurers. Whatever the case, the governor of Glückstadt seized a cloth ship sailong up the Elbe with a cargo valued at £30,000. The navy was told to keep up such pressure until the English granted him satisfaction.**

**Christian allowed many of the confiscated English goods to be sold off to compensate for the losses from his own ships. He also banned the import of any goods from London, although he later rescinded this order until such time as Averie could advise him that Charles**

would derive a benefit from staying London goods in the Sound.

Christian had clearly grown weary of the traders from the British Isles, regardless of their loyalties. He had, in fact, impeded trade on the Elbe without distinction of any persons whatsoever, Scottish Covenanters, English Parliamentarians and Royalists alike.

Averie was so desperate to find a solution to the trade embargo that he turned up at the Danish Court without credentials from Charles I. Christian dismissed him until such time as the proper authority to talk arrived from Charles. Christian also forbade Averie from referring to himself as the Royal Envoy until such time as the English Parliament submitted to Charles I.

The benefit to Charles I of this move by Christian IV is not clear. Humiliating a loyal envoy of the House of Stuart for the actions of the English Parliamentarians seems quite inappropriate. Averie rather bravely ignored Christian and engaged in negotiations with the Danish Chancellor, Reventlowe, without permission from the Danish king.

1643

*Note:*

*Joseph Avery considered that with a war between the three kingdoms (1641 to 49 ) that the Danish King Christian IV in 1643 had 'Broken the treaty between the House of Stuart and the House of Oldenburg ' in 1643 in relation to the North sea and environs.<sup>66</sup>*

**The Scottish Estates viewed the interference with merchant shipping as an act of betrayal by Christian IV. The conservator of the Scottish staple at Campvere (*Veere: in Holland*) in the United Provinces, Thomas Cunningham, received notice that Christian IV's seizure of these vessels breached the 1641 treaty between the House of Stuart and the House of Oldenburg which protected British merchants. This was an accusation also levied by the Englishman, Joseph Averie, in Hamburg. As a result, Cunningham received orders to solicit help from any town or state that would give it should the Danes continue in their actions.**

15/25 Aug. 1643-8/18 Jan. 1647.

Joseph Avery, is now diplomatic agent to the Hanse towns.

Hamburg

26 Sept. 1643, 25 June 1644, 18 Apr. 1644

*The "Evelyn Papers" include copies of letters, in Latin, from Johann Adler Salvius, a Swedish diplomat partly to Joseph Avery, At the time both were residents of Hamburg<sup>67</sup>*

*Note:*

*John Evelyn SRS ( 1620 –1706) writer, gardener and diarist.*

*John Evelyn's diary, or memoir, spanned from 1640, to 1706. The many volumes provide an insight into life and events at a time.. Evelyn's work covers art, culture and politics, including the execution of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell's rise and eventual natural death, the Great Plague of London, and the Great fire of London in 1666..*

14th October-1 December 1643

*The "Evelyn Papers" include copies of a letter from , 'Count Axel Oxenstierna, the Swedish chancellor to Joseph Avery' in Stockholm covering the dates 14 October 1643 to 1 December 1643 (Engl. Trans.)<sup>68</sup>*

Stockholm

1643

Joseph Avery marries Elizabeth OGLE in Dordrecht, Nederland.

30 August 1644.

*A letter from (Jeremias)Elborough to John Drury mentions Joseph Avery .*

Hamburg

*Note :*

*Dr. Jeremias Elborough was a Presbyterian whereas John Dury was a*

*Scottish Calvinist minister he made efforts to re-unite the Calvinist and Lutheran wings of Protestantism.*

*Under the direction of King James and the Church of England, there was a requirement of protestant more Presbyterian view of English churches and to follow the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whereas, in Europe the English churches generally following the more Calvinist approach to Protestantism.*

*Generally the Merchant adventurers tried to keep out of religious politics. And Joseph Avery attempted to follow a similar line.*

*Elborough in Europe attempted to create a set of rules, by which the parishioners should support the elders ( Leaders). If not following the rules were removed from the congregational group.*

*This approach, which was thought by some to be dictatorial. And as the merchants were away from England generally could not be coerced in supporting the directives of the Church of England.*

Our Reverend Brother now with God told Mr Forbes oft told me that the government of the English Churches in the Netherlands by Elders & deacons was commanded by Queen Elizabeth & King James as Most convenient in those parts that by the uniformity of Government there might arise a nearer union of affections between the Dutch and English in those parts, which is Mr Deputy had known, or the Company at Rotterdam there would **not I suppose have slighted that Government, which hath continued three score years in the Company's Church, booth at Middelburg and Delft, till of late interrupted by Mr Beaumont. I remember also what Mr Avery here hath oft related to me, that the said Government was here also commended by King James & approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury that then was, as Most useful for the Church** thereby testing our agreement with the Reformed Church here, & preventing the Clamorous of the Lutherans, which might have been occasioned by our difference. & since we here have continued that Course without any prohibition from England

Our Example might also have induced the Court there to follow us, rather seek the Peace of the Church then in these times of distraction to trouble others & be without any government. But is besides they had considered the kind of government warranted in the Scripture & you had intimated so much to them out of Math. Tell the Church which divines of the Church expound to be Consessum seniorum, senatum ecclesoasticum that is the Council of Elders the Ecclesiastical state &c or Rom: 12. 8. & 1.Tim.5. 17.

I believed they would have yielded to that Government which the word of God proposed to us & the testimony of Ambrose in the 1 Epistle to Timothy Chapter 5... Also the Synagogue & also the Church had Elders without whose Council nothing was done in the Church which by what carelessness is come out of Use I know not except perhaps by the Lessons of the Teachers) will clear this Government from the Common imputation of Novelty.

A Memorial shewing reasons wherefore Assistants for this Communion are required & judged necessary by the Minister.

1. First that he may be satisfactorily & sully informed of former laudable customs used in the Congregation & more particularly concerning

- 1 The admitting of Members to the Church.
- 2 The manner of giving tokens to the Communicants & registering their names.

2 The way either to prevent or to rectify scandals when their doe break

out least Gods judgments are both upon the Pastor & the Communicants is the ministerial duty in this kind is neglected.

3. That he may be deliberate with them concerning matters

1 of order and decency in the Public Administration of the Lords Super to avoid confusion in so weighty a worked.  
2 of expediency for private edification in helping to find out the best way of giving satisfaction to everyone, & of preventing scruples, which may be incident to some.

That by their help he may be able to do everything in so important a business with the consent & approbation of the Company that he may not seem to neglect the respect which he doth really bare unto the congregation for their edification.

That having some to Consult withal whom the company will trust, he may not run into inconveniences which hereafter may make his ministry useless, or cause a division in the Church.

Other Reasons why it might be alleged, but at this time these are Most Important and seasonable to be alleged.

29 September 1644

*John Dury writes to Joseph Avery in Hamburg .<sup>44</sup>*  
*Note:*

*Rotterdam*

*John Dury writes to Joseph Avery requesting that Avery represents John Dury's views to Council of Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg, as most of them are parishioners of the English Church in Hamburg. Because Drury would not follow the Church of England directive, Elborough was attempting to remove Drury from his Hamburg parish. Dury said that a letter from Joseph Avery requested that Drury followed his vocation for pastoral care of the parish in Hamburg.*

*Drury wrote that whatever the verdict of the court he would not contest the verdict.*

*Drury says whatever the resolution he will abide by the rulings and continue to give Holy communion.*

*As a postscript Drury attaches an extract of the letter from Elborough to Drury, laying out the directive from the Crown and Archbishop of Canterbury*

Sir

The apprehensions which I have had of the difficulties in this Charge; although they prove not only true, but far greater than I did Imagine they would be; yet I am not greater than I did Imagine discouraged at them, but hope that God will both instruct me & direct me, what & how to do in everything for his glory & the good of the flock committed to my charge.

My former letter both to the Company & to your self was written by way of prevention, as searing & foreseeing some opposition in the settlement of our Congregation; but I could not have thought that it would have been so unreasonable, as I have sound it; therefore I must represent it unto you & desire you in your Prudence to Represent it unto your Court, (*Council of Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg*) by whose favour and authority I was called to this place. For seeing I find by your vocatory (*vocation*) letter, that I am called to a pastoral charge & that your intention is that I should discharge a pastoral charge, which I truly do

intend in the fear of God, & according to the Rule of his word:

Seeing I say this is so I hope your Court will maintain me in the place unto which it hath chosen me so long as I am not offensive therein & will not suffer the Ministry of the Gospel to be wholly vilified; which may deserve a Judgment of God upon your society, is not rectified. For you may remember him that faith he that rejected you rejected me & he that you, received you received hence present these he that received me received him that sent mee.<sup>:10</sup>

Truly I shall not contest nor have I contested hitherto with any man about an pre-eminence, nor do I care for mine owned person what subjections may be required of me; is the charge of the ministry be not made contemptible & unprofitable by that means: but is the worked whereunto God doth send me; & your society hath called me bee disannulled in effect, by the opposition of some that should rather countenance & further good order than abolish the same; then I must needs open my mouth, & speak in the behalf of my Master least I should be sound unfaithful to him in my stewardship.

Give me leave then to crave a Resolution from your Court of some doubts which are incident to the place whereunto they have called alters from me. For the Deputy of this place would have me to believe that I have no charge of any Congregation, that there is no spiritual Government of souls, requisite to be intended by me, that it is inconsistent with the Orders of the Companies that we should have any church orders or I have any Assistants adjoined unto me to order matters for Public Edification in our public meetings or otherwife.

For having been required by the Company to Celebrate the Holy Communion unto them; & I being very willong to do it and that withal Convenient speed so far as it might tend to edification; I deSired them (seeing they had put down the Church Wardens & Sides Men) to name some Assistants unto me, with whose Concurrence & advice, I might be able to order matters decently & Conveniently for the satisfaction of all that will submit themselves to the Ordinances of God in the Gospel, but this request was utterly opposed by the deputy, & in the debate of the matter as well as at other times in private discourse, he declared these positions which I have named, & some others of that kind of which I am desirous to have a Resolution from your Court, by which I am principally called to this place.

Is I may not be authorised to observe a practise in the House of God the ordinances of Christ, which are undeniably commanded & uniformly practised in the Reformed Churches I will count myself useless & unprofitable in this charge; & is I must either be a servant to the will of man in any formality, which may be required, or else contest & endanger a breach in the Church, & find opposition in that which God doth clearly command to be done, I must judge that there is a great mistake in my callong to this place. Therefore I entreat your savour that this case may be decided & that I may not be at uncertainty in the Principal point of my Charge & callong whereunto you have designed me. & this the rather because: when the orders of the Church at Hamburg were read, as such as might be observed here by us, they were by the Deputy wholly rejected as no fit president for us & when that motion was made that we should be obliged to follow the Orders which the Parliament by the Assembly of divines should determine, this also was excepted against, as a thing not prescribing to our Congregation, so that I can perceive no possibility of any settlement here except your Authority intervene to dispose of

friend & servant in Christ

John Dury

P: S:

I have adjoined hereunto the Extract of a part of Mr Elborough Letter to me concerning our Church Government & the Memorial which I gave in to the Court for to have Assistants only for this Act of celebrating the Communion which Mr Deputy did wholly oppose

Rotterdam this 19/29 September: 1644.

Hartlib

To the Worshipful and his much honoured friend

Mr Avery Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers Company at London of this place to some terms of Conscience & Reason. I am necessitated thus to trouble you, but it is for the service of God & your Society, wherein I shall never Cease to shew my Self

your worships  
Most affectionate & faithful

***Notes: Relating to the politics of religion***

*William Laud (1573 – 1645) was a bishop in the Church of England. Appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Charles I in 1633, Laud was a key advocate of Charles I's religious reforms, he was arrested by Parliament in 1640 at the end of the First English Civil War in January 1645.*

*A believer in Episcopalians, or rule by bishops, liturgical practices designed to enforce uniformity within the Church of England. Often highly ritualistic, these are known as high "church" views. Descending the continuity of the English Church with the primitive and mediaeval church, and opposing Calvinism, he was regarded by Puritan clerics and laymen as a formidable and dangerous opponent. Laud saw the Calvinist movement's threat to the episcopacy. But the Puritans themselves felt threatened: the Counter-Reformation was succeeding abroad and Protestants were not winning the Thirty Years' War. In this climate, Laud's high church policy could be seen as sinister. A year after Laud's appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury, the ship Griffin left for America, carrying religious dissidents such as Anne Hutchinson, the Reverend John Lothrop and the Reverend Zechariah Symmes.*

*Up to 1633, Dury had Anglican support from George Abbot. In that year, Abbot died and was replaced by William Laud, with whom Dury had a much more difficult relationship; Christopher Hill states Laud had no use for the efforts of Comenius, Dury and Hartlib to reunite Protestants. Dury was ordained in 1634, and went to Sweden, supported by 38 English Puritans. The networking of Dury and Hartlib in the 1630s brought them close to Oliver Cromwell, through Oliver St John (a relation by marriage, and friend) and the God Manchester preacher Walter Welles, a neighbour.*

28 October 1644

John Jury writing to Joseph Avery from Rotterdam on 28 October 1644.<sup>44</sup>

Rotterdam

*Note: This letter was written by Samuel Hartlib on behalf of John Drury*

*Notes:*

*This is the response to a letter sent a month before.*

*John Drury writes that the contents of the letter sent to Joseph Avery had been misinterpreted. It was suggested that Drury had requested that Avery chose Elders and Deacons for the Hamburg Parish. The democratisation of the Parish was against the directive of Charles I and Church of England, who thought the bishops, would be the decision makers for parishes.*

*Drury said he had not made that request and would rectify it at the next court hearing. Avery had appointed Elders and Deacons but Drury felt that Avery had misconstrued the letter.*

to pray that you may be Directed: in all your ways to his glory In whom I remain affectionately

Rotterdam this 18/28 October 1644

Your Faithfull friend and servant  
John Dury

To Mr. Avery.

Worthy Sir

I have received yours of the 27 September the last week when I came from Amsterdam hither: & now I have received also that which you mentioned: the Company would write unto me I am beholden to you: & them for their louse & good opinion which you all have of me & of my upright intentions & endeavours toward the settlement: of this congregation: which I shall labour more & more to Deserve: here is a great spur & many are Discontented: at me for writing my letter unto you: but they are misinformed: of the contented thereof:

For they conceive that I did require you to Choose elders & Deacons for vs: but this mistake I hope to rectify at the next Court nevertheless is my Doubt could have been otherwife resolved & the Judgment of the Company obtained: without that publication: of the letter unto all: I could have wished that rather for there are some particular expressions: which my freedom towards you Did permit me to use: which I would have spared: is I had thought that the letter would have been suddenly read in such a way: but your prudence: to which I referred all: & gods providence which is above all having led you to take that way which you Did: I sully acquiesce for as I Did so I do still in things concerning myself refer all unto your Discretion to manage it:

There as you shall find expedient: now the main grievance: which doth stumble all that yet I have met withal is: that you there have Chosen to vs here elders & Deacons as yet there is no court: called wherein the letter of your company: to this company: may be read when that is Done: you will understand how the election which you have made is entertained: I wish it may be a means to settle but I fear a greater Distraction: yet we must not be Discouraged in walking in gods ways: which will preserve all those that follow the same from offence & scandals & truly I have a good Conscience: in this that I have no want of Charity: to any that is here: for anything which hath been hitherto Done: to me or in opposition to my proceedings: for I seek nothing for myself:

but only that which without a breach of faithfulness: to god in my calling cannot be omitted: & is Mr Deputy here had not necessitated me to require a resolution of those Doubts: which are fundamental to my standing I neuter would have opened my mouth concerning that whereof I wrote unto you.

But now to make me the more able to fulfil the Duty of my charge: & to take away all Colour of suspicion?: which evil will seek out against my calling hither by your companies authority: I think it wholly expedient: is not necessary that you should procure from the committee of Deacons which the Parliament hath appointed for the Institution of ministers: into places vacant: An act of Approbation of ecclesiastical Introductions whereby: by virtue of the authority given them by the state: they should ratify your call of me unto this place: this acted I Desire may be sent unto me without Delay: that I may have as well an ecclesiastical warrant for my being here at your Civil call: & with this ecclesiastical act is you should write a letter to the Companies: to intimate: that such a thing was sound expedient in order to the present constitution of state & church to be done: to complete my settlement amongst them: it would be satisfactory to all: & this is the rather to be intended: because in all the reformed Churches: everywhere the ministers are inducted into their places

By ecclesiastical authority: when once the congregation: hath agreed upon the election: & actually called any to the charge: of their souls: another reason to indorse the procurement of this act is because I hear some say that Mr Beaumont: was introduced by a Bishop: & perhaps he may put this exception in the minds of some against me: as being herein inferior to himself: Add to these reasons: that I judge the thing: in itself at all times: & for present edification to vs very expedient & useful all so to present cavils: in time to come: & lastly I cannot see it any matter of Difficulty for you to do: seeing a Committee of Deacons is appointed by the state: to that effect: thus then we must labour to fulfil all righteousness: & to make best of what is done already in a lawful course for the good of many: & then we may confidently commit the event unto the disposal of almighty god: to whom I shall not cease

Post Script

The act of Ratification from the Deacons should run in some teams: authorising me to exercise: a Pastoral charge according to that Discipline: which god hath appointed for his Church: in his word

24 November 1647

*Letters between Whitehall from Charles 1 to Christian IV of Denmark .<sup>71</sup>*

Whitehall

*Note:*

*Although this letter is separate from the activities of Samuel Avery, it puts some political context into the world which he is living.*

*Charles 1<sup>st</sup> mother was Anne of Denmark. Her brother became Charles IV of Denmark and was therefore Charles uncle on the maternal side of the family.*

*Charles was taken to Holenby by the Scots and handed over to the English Long Parliament. He remained a prisoner there until June 1647 when he was taken to Newmarket in the name of the New Model Army. In November 1647 he temporarily escaped custody.*

For your- Majesty.  
Sir,

Your Majesty's favourable acceptance of my humble references to, and attendance upon, your person, since your coming from Holdenby, (*Holenby House, Northamptonshire* ), notwithstanding the dislike you experienced of my ways, and of my reasons for them, makes me hope that, whilst I do inform myself whether I shall have the permission to wait on your Majesty, as I did lately, you will be pleased to accept this humble assurance of my joy for the safety of your person, and of my constant wishes, that a good understanding between you and the two Houses of Parliament, may restore your and the kingdom's greatness and happiness. Yet, whatever may happen to the contrary, or your Majesty may think of me, I will never forget the personal respect and observance I do owe you, as your Majesty's Most humble and obedient nephew and servant,  
Whitehall,  
CHARLES, this 24th of November 1647.

24 November 1647

*A Letter debts between Charles 1 to Christian IV of Denmark - describing a list of debts from Whitehall, London on 24 November 1647.<sup>72</sup>*

Whitehall  
, London

*Note:*

*This letter introduces the ties between, Charles 1 of England, Elizabeth Stuart (The Winter Queen" and Charles IV of Denmark.*

*Charles 1<sup>st</sup> was brother to Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Electress of Palatine, Princess Elizabeth Stuart of Scotland. Later known as the "Winter Queen". she married, Frederick V. who became Elector of the Palatinate. After a few he was deposed and found exile in the Netherlands.*

*This resulted in her requiring financial help from her family. In the first instance this was Charles 1<sup>st</sup>. Because of the war in England he was short of funds, He requested his uncle Christian IV of Denmark to support his sister during exile.*

*This letter describes a list of invoices for services associated with the Queen of Bohemia, with Charles 1<sup>st</sup> requesting that his Uncle Christian IV pays them.*

*He describes how the monies can be paid through third parties.*

*One of them is the brother of Joseph Avery. Samuel Avery (1595-1664/65) ("Alderman Avery"). who in 1634 Samuel Avery was deputy residing in Delft . In September 1647 he became alderman for Bassishaw ward in City of London and became a Sheriff of London for the year 1647 to 1648.*

A note of such monies as was paid on the 21 of December 1647, and formerly, to Mrs. Harrington by order from the Queen of Bohemia.

#### **Paid to Mrs. Harrington**

7 May 1646. In part of 500 pounds ordered to be paid her by warrant from her Majesty the Queen of Bohemia, hereafter in order following.  
19 November 1646. For a year's pension, to end at Christmas following  
- <sup>60</sup>

3 April 1647. Her pension for a quarter of a year ended at our Lady-Day then last past - - - -15£

Copy of her Majesties Warrant

William, some years ago, upon an occasion, I promised Harrington five hundred pounds: when you have monies of mine in your hands sufficient to pay her, you must give it her when me shall call for it and this shall serve for your warrant. The Hague, this 25, of August 1644.

	Elizabeth. Westminster, [  Westminster, this 21st of December 1647. Received of Sir Abraham William, Knight, agent for the Queen of Bohemia formerly, fifty pounds, as part of this order for five hundred pounds, for which I gave my acquaintance, dated 7 May 1646; and now one hundred and fifty pounds, which makes two hundred pounds, in part of this order for five hundred pounds.  <b>The other three hundred pounds I desire may be paid as soon as may be into the hands of Mr Alderman Avery, to be made over to the Hague, for the discharge of such debts as the Queen of Bohemia is engaged for me there.</b>  In witness whereof I have here- unto put my hand the day and year above- said. Jane Harrington. £150 <sup>o</sup> Witnesses Walter Rawden, Sylvanus Fryer. At the same time she received also, for her pension for three quarters of a year, viz. Midsummer 1647, Michaelmas 1647, and Christmas 1647 - * - -- £45	
1648	<i>The National Archives: Lodged at Somerset Heritage Centre Res: DD\BK/2/6/17 Chas. I, Feb. 12. Exemplification of a Common Recovery' in 1648 in Congresbury and Sanford Deeds.<sup>73</sup> Parchment document written in Latin Seal missing from tag. Endorsed "(No. DD\BK/2/6/12)". Description: Benjamin Avery, gent. pet., against Samuel Avery, esq., OF 4 messes., 2 gardens, 50a. of land, 50a. of meadow, 50a. of pasture, 100/- rent and common of pasture for all beasts with appurtenant. in Congresbury or Congresbury and Week St Laurence. Joseph Avery, Esq., vouchee.  Note: Benjamin Avery (1589/95 – 1649) became a lawyer, working mainly in the area around Somerset and I believed acted as the property manager for the family land ownership in the Congresbury area. As it looks as is Samuel Avery, had not paid the £5.00 rent, Benjamin was taking him to court to obtain the monies owed. And it looks as is Joseph was the guarantor for the associated contract. It shows that there were 150 acres (607 sq. m or [175 sq. m. soccer fields], the size of a farm. In the Congresbury and Weekes St Lawrence (Wick St. Lawrence).</i>	Congresbury and Sanford Deeds
1660 -1663	<i>Joseph' Service Record from 27 August 1660 to 31 December 1663 in HAMBURG, BREMEN, LUBECK, Stuart Kingdoms<sup>25</sup> was at these locales in the capacity of Agent with the purpose of diplomacy</i>	Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck
22 March 1649	<i>Joseph Avery writing from Poplar, London to Samuel Hartlib from 22 March 1649.<sup>44</sup> Note: When in England Joseph Avery had a house in Poplar, just outside the city of London. Close to the main location of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of London. Hartlib was living in Dukes Place, London (from 1630).  Joseph Avery is thanking Hartlib for the book sent via John Dury. And</i>	Poplar, London

*he will pay for the book when he has recovered from an illness. .  
Avery has sent the letter via his son and requests that his son is able to  
discuss with Hartlib passages from the book on behalf of his father  
(Joseph Avery) as he is usually somewhere in Europe.*

*Note: The name of Joseph son is probably Nathaniel (b. 1623)*

Good Mr Hartlib.

For your last curtesy in the booked you sent me by Mr Dury, as for many  
former, I must remained your Debtor, until Almighty God shall enable  
me to returned unto you a better requital then verbal thanks. But these I  
should have rendered unto you myself, is my indisposition would have  
permitted me to come abroad to visit you, wherefore I pray accept it  
herewith, and from my heart. And, if you please to give my Son (the  
bearer hereof) the liberty to repay unto you sometime, to confer with you  
about the passages occurring from time to time, whereby I may receive  
the better information (seeing I come seldom to London) you will still  
more & more oblige me to remained as I am

Sir

Your Most affectionate

and faithful Friend

to serve you  
I. Averie.

Poplar the 22 March anno 1648/9.  
For my much honoured

Friend Mr Hartlib

at the Dukes place.

In  
London.

1 September 1650

*Charles Louis sends a letter to his mother Elizabeth Stuart Queen of  
Bohemia who is in exile in the Hague.<sup>75</sup>  
In the letter he mentions Joseph Avery as "**Honest Mr. Avery**".*

*Heidelberg  
Castle*

*Note :*

*Charles Louis was brought up in England for the early part of his life.  
Was a supporter of the English parliamentarians and was an MP in the  
Scottish Parliament.*

*Charles Louis, Elector Palatine (1617 – 1680), second son of Frederick  
V and Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia calls Joseph Avery, "**Honest  
Mr. Avery**".*

*He discusses the shortage in his finances. He says that the Frankfurt tax  
collector for the imperial court, had not handed over monies to him  
for two months. He is hoping to obtain mines from the Elector of Mainz.  
Is it is not received he will become bankrupt after paying of merchants  
and servants.*

*He comments on Charles II being proclaimed King by the Scots and*

*whether they can be trusted. (As the Scots handed over Charles I to the English Parliamentarians). And he says he has heard that Charles II (had Catholic leanings) had paid a public penance in the Church of Scotland (Calvinist in doctrine, Presbyterian in structure). Charles Louis says he has sent a copy of the letter to Maurice. (Maurice, Prince Palatine of the Rhine KG (1621- 1652) fourth son of Elizabeth Stuart Queen of Bohemia).*

*Charles Louis describes the ambassador that is visiting to discuss a suggested an arranged marriage. He says that the ambassador is pretending to discuss the terms of marriage with him, but he says he has no real power. And the requests from the ambassador are directed to the Electrice. Charles Louis says he would prefer the other match, although it will be more profitable for her ( He married Charlotte of Hesse-Kassel 1650, later bigamously divorced her & marry Marie Louise von Degenseld )*

*Charles Louis writes to the Hapsburg, Archduke in Vienna, requesting the status of the Ambassador. And is he a Prince, with all the titles that entails.*

*He finishes off, by advising his mother that he cannot help with monies for "honest Mr. Avery", As he is not owed anything from England, and other monies were used to pay off debt in Holland.*

M A D A M,

The Reich Pfennigmeister (*tax collector*) at Frankfort do not make good his second and third month, as he hath not yet done, I shall make good the sum out of the monies I am to receive at the present Frankfort fair for the Bergstras, since the contributions for Heilbronn are so far behind hand, that I am not likely to get any of it suddenly for my own use, and what is had at present goes to. The, the garrison. But is the Elector of Mainz sail me, then I am bankrupt, both with your Majesty, the merchants at Frankfort, and my own servants : but I hope better, since all is concluded between me and him, and they are now upon taking of the bounds of what is to be given and lest on either side.

I do not wonder at the King's ( *this is Charles II, who was proclaimed King of Scotland by the Scots Parliament*) complying with the Scotch or Argyle's party in all things, since once he trusted himself into their hands ; and they write from London that he hath done public kirk penance, the truth whereof, is it be measured according to the strictness of their discipline, may well not be doubted of; else I shall not give credit unto it, until I hear it from your Majesty. By the former port I sent to Maurice a copy, for your Majesty's use, of what I sent to the Electrice concerning the Transylvanian business; is it can be brought higher, it will be so much the better.

The Ambassador that is here, and pretended to treat with me about it, though he have no sufficient power, I have, with a civil answer of neither aye nor no, referred to the Electrice, to whom his commission is directed, having only brought me letters of credence from the prince regent and his mother, as also your Majesty's consent. But for my part, I like the other match proposed to her much better, though this will be more profitable for her for matter of money.

I have written to Vienna to inform myself how things stand with him, and whether the Emperor gives him the title of Prince, which he pretends, because, as the Ambassador says, the principality is by the

States entailed upon his family. The Princess of Tarente is here now, with her young fitter; so is much altered for the better in her fashion and behaviour the niggardliness of her mother, which she much complains of, hath done her a great deal of good.

I shall obey your Majesty's commands concerning Nelson, as far as is possible. **As for honest Mr. Avery, I would be glad I could do for him as your Majesty proposed** - but there is nothing acknowledged due to me in England : and for my arrears, they were employed for the payment of debts in Holland, and was made to acquit 3,600 pounds sterlong, for to have 2,400 pounds for that purpose. I have nothing else to inform your Majesty of at this time; but, recommending myself to your gracious savour, I rest, Madam, Your Majesty's Most humble and obedient son and servant,

Charles. (Charles Louis (Karl Ludwig)  
Heidelberg, this 1 September 1650.

undated

*Samuel Avery writes to Joseph Avery from House of Commons "undated".<sup>44</sup>*

*House of Commons*

***From it is extracted a section relating to accusations made upon Joseph Avery.***

*Note:*

*Although the letter is undated, a general date can be ascertained.*

*Samuel Avery became an MP in 1654*

*Joseph was acting as a negotiator for Elizabeth Stuart, the Winter queen with Christian V of Denmark who was executor of Anne of Denmark's estate (Elizabeth's mother) and wished to obtain jewellery from him that had been lest to her.*

Extract out of my Brothers letter.( written by Joseph of Samuel's letter )

This evening I am informed by some well-wisher of ours, that at a Committee of the house of Commons, some words have been let fall which tended much to the impairing of your reputation; namely that you were declining from your religion, and that with your negotiations with the King of Denmark, and other Princes of late you had done, or at least attempted to doe ill offices to your Country.

The French Ambassador hath lately insinuated to the Parliament, that his Master is informed that our King, either with consent of his Parliament, or without it, had given commission to his Ministers abroad, that are employed to treat about the restitution of the Palatinate, and Electoral dignity, to promise upon the same that his Majesties will engage himself in a league with the Emperor offensive and defensive against all.

It hath bene also said that you have laboured with the King of Denmark, and others, to send forces into this Kingdome against the Parliament. Whereof I believe no part; yet thought it my part presently to advertise you of these aspersions or jealousies (for I know not what name to give them) that you may speedily vindicate your reputation &c.

I am partly minded to send such a Copied as aforesaid to the Secretary of State: for he can cleared me also, is he please &c.

undated

*Joseph Avery writing to Samuel Hartlib from Hamburg (Rostock) "undated".<sup>44</sup>*

*Hamburg (Rostock)*

Sir.

I returned you infinite thanks as for your weekly advertisements so for the constant expression of your care & affection otherwise in the particulars so much concerning me. The one is indeed of importance & cannot be dispatched but with time, and opportunities; for both which I reserve myself unto the Lords good Providence.

But, is any resolution could be taken so sooner, with any gentlewoman she might have good Companies to come our withal in one of our ships there in lading, who I presume may be ready to set sail from thence shortly after Michaelmas.

Our general Treaties for peace are now like to proceed: the Emperor having newly sent his ratification of the preliminary articles agreed upon, between his Ambassador and those of the Crowne. God Almighty send a period unto our miserable distractions in England which else to be the stage of war rapine

I ever am Your Most faithful Friend & servant  
I Averie  
To my worthy Friend Mr Samuel Hartlib.  
in  
London.

*undated*

*A copy of a letter from John Drury to Joseph Avery from Rotterdam "undated".<sup>44</sup>*

*Rotterdam*

Copy to Alderman Avery for I: D.

Sir

I am desirous that your Court by whom I was called to Rotterdam should be rightly informed of the Truth, & that none should misconstrue my meaning in the Declarations which I have made of my willongness to returned from hence to Rotterdam for I declare as in the presence of God that is either at first, when I did move it, or now at last you could have used means to obtain permission form from the Honourable Houses to returned to Rotterdam, that then I should I have gone thither with all cheerfulness.

But seeing I cannot perceive, that this can possibly bee don and that I am moreover bound by a particularly Vow and promise made to Almighty God, to advance a Public design, which I have many years intended; and have now by way of Petition offered to the Honourable Houses and which in all likelihood will in due time bee entertained namely assume as we come to any settlement, or treaties with foreign states. Therefore I conceive that it is Gods will to keep me in this place for the Public service wherein I am engaged: and all though I must still say that in respect of my particular affection and Relation to your service; I have received no cause to be unwilling to stay with the Church of Rotterdam, yet Personal affections must yield to Public Relations. This then is that for which I must give myself up to this Providence, which I see is over me to with-draw me from Rotterdam:

Therefore I think it myself fit to desire your worshipful Court to give way unto the same by a free omission of me from the obligation, under which I stand towards the same; and Truly I could not for conscience sake demand this sooner, nor behave myself otherwise then passively in this whole business, because no man ought to be forward to determine

the cases of his owned spiritual employment, but must refer the same unto the Manifestation of his will by such as are his instruments to frame outward callings, which I conceive is now done in this case, seeing all endeavours prove fruitless by which I am called from hence. Besides there are other things which for the good of the Church of Rotterdam are fit to bee intimated unto your Court. is then when you shall think sot to call a Court yow will be pleased to give me notice thereof, and access thereunto, that I may more at large open[altered] myself I shall testify in effect that I am willing to gratify you wherein I am and shall always remain

Sir

Your Most affectionate and ready willing servant in Christ

John Dury

27 August 1660 to 31  
December 1663

Joseph' Service Record from 27 August 1660 to 31 December 1663 in HAMBURG, BREMEN, LUBECK, Stuart Kingdoms.<sup>25</sup> was at these locales in the capacity of Agent with the purpose of diplomacy. He had the diplomatic title of resident<sup>25</sup> and his social status was classed as gentry<sup>25</sup>

Hamburg,  
Bremen,  
Lubeck

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By Sir GEORGE BROMLEY, Bart. Illustrated with elegant Engravings of The Queen of Bohemia,  
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